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FRANCE ACCEPTS.

Ratification of the Terms of Peace by the Assembly.

Speech of M. Thiers in Advocacy of the Measure.

The Treaty Accepted by a Vote of 546 to 107.

The Humiliating Price for Belfort Paid Yesterday.

Entrance of the Germans Into Paris Unresisted.

The Streets Along the Line of March Almost Deserted.

THE TREATY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Recommendation of the Committee of Consultation—Ratification Advised—Denunciation of Napoleon—The Terms Accepted by More than Five to One.

BORDEAUX, March 1.—In the Assembly today, the Committee of Consultation, which accompanied M. THIERS to Versailles, made a report unanimously recommending the ratification by the Assembly of the preliminaries of peace agreed to and submitted by the President.

M. BAMBERGER, a Deputy from the Department of the Moselle, adjured the Assembly to reject any terms involving a cession of French territory. He strongly denounced NAPOLEON III.

A violent agitation arose in the Chamber on an attempt made by M. CONTI, formerly Private Secretary of the Emperor, to speak in justification of the Empire.

The Assembly enthusiastically and unanimously voted by acclamation a resolution offered by M. TARGE decreeing the fall of the Empire, and stigmatizing NAPOLEON as the author of the misfortunes of France.

The Assembly voted the ratification of the preliminary conditions of peace by 546 yeas, against 107 nays.

Session of the 28th Ult.—Proceedings After the Reading of the Terms of Peace—M. Thiers' Statement of Reasons for Accepting Them—He Opposes Delay.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 28.—After reading the conditions of peace, M. THIERS said that, for himself and his colleagues, they had gone to the limit of their responsibility, and the Assembly must be accountable for the rest.

No member could abstain from voting in the present state of circumstances. The Assembly decides to meet this evening in Committee, and to hold a public sitting at noon to-morrow. The Assembly Chamber is strongly guarded by troops. The city is tranquil.

At the evening session the Government demanded the immediate discussion of the treaty. The proposition was opposed by several of the Deputies from Alsace and Paris. M. THIERS energetically appealed to the Assembly to lose no time. It was necessary that the treaty should be discussed without the least delay. The Assembly might thus spare Paris from great suffering. The Government could not feel responsible for the consequences of delay.

LONDON, March 1.—The fourth article of the last Convention is to the effect that contributions of money which have been imposed are to be remitted. The Germans are to collect the taxes in the occupied Provinces until the ratification of the preliminaries of peace.

THE FRENCH HUMILIATION.

Preparations for the German Entrance to Paris—Quarters to be Occupied by the Invaders Deserted—Precautions to Preserve Order.

PARIS, Feb. 28—Evening.—The city is tranquil.

The districts which the Germans intend to occupy are deserted.

Barricades have been erected in Montmartre, Belleville and La Chapelle, and there are disquieting symptoms generally.

All needful precautions have been taken by the authorities.

LATER.

PARIS, Feb. 28—Night.—The French troops have evacuated the barracks of the Louvre and the Elysées.

The posting of all placards is prohibited during the occupation of the city by the hostile army.

Minister PICARD remains in Paris.

The Ambassadors of England, Austria, and Russia return immediately to their Legations.

The Press attack the authorities for their supineness during the recent outrages. An official journal announces that measures have been taken to prevent their recurrence.

Proclamation of M. Thiers—The People Earnestly Exhorted to Be Calm—Order of Gen. Vinoy Confiding in the National Guard.

LONDON, March 1.—President THIERS has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris. He appeals to their patriotism and wisdom for the preservation of order. Famine, says M. THIERS, compelled the surrender of the forts, and obliged the Government to open negotiations. They were only able to obtain an extension of the armistice by consenting to the partial occupation of Paris. The French Army will occupy the left bank of the Seine, to secure the execution of the Convention. M. THIERS urges the people not to break the Convention, and thus entail frightful misfortunes upon France.

An order of the day issued by Gen. VINOY says the Government unhesitatingly confides to the National Guard the care of the city, and trusts in their devotion and intelligence for the maintenance of order. The least agitation will, says the General, furnish a pretext for an irreparable misfortune, which only calmness and dignity can avert.

The proclamation of President THIERS and the order of Gen. VINOY have produced a good impression in Paris, but military precautions have been taken to prevent disorder.

The Eleventh Prussian Corps and the Bavarians will enter Paris today.

The City in a Disturbed State—Efforts on Sunday to Arouse the National Guard to Resistance—Embarrassment of the Authorities.

LONDON, March 1.—The special dispatches from Paris to the London papers, express the opinion that the city is in a very disturbed state, and say that serious occurences are apprehended.

The Lille *Memorial* (newspaper) asserts that large masses of the populace of Belleville intend to occupy the Champs Elysées on Wednesday morning, and to oppose the Prussians with arms.

The London *Times'* dispatch from Paris says that at a special meeting of delegates from the National Guard, it was resolved to resist the entry of the Germans *à outrance*. A meeting of 1,500 National Guards subsequently resolved to attack the Hotel de Ville on Tuesday morning, and appointed a Commander-in-Chief. It was announced that the Government, having declared that the army had failed to defend Paris, they (the National Guards) were ready to do so. Through want of combination and over-fatigue of the men, the attack upon the Hotel de Ville failed, and the troops retreated to the Place de la Bastile, where they placed in position some useless cannon. The serviceable cannon were restored to the ramparts, at Belleville and Montmartre. The authorities stand aloof in order not to provoke a collision, but sympathy with the idea of resistance is extending. It is said that if the National Guards oppose the entry of the Prussians, Gen. VINOY will not interfere, but will withdraw his army. The authorities are greatly embarrassed by the condition of affairs. There is much indignation at the removal of the wounded from the Palace of Industrie to make room for the Prussians.

Entrance of the Germans—No Disturbances—Prospect of Collisions Diminishing.

PARIS, March 1.—The head of the column of the Eleventh corps, under Gen. VONBOSE, is just entering Point du Jour and Porte Maillot, and is moving toward the Arc du Triomphe. No hostile movement of the populace has yet been seen and the prospect of a collision is diminishing.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

Felicitations Between the Two Emperors—Happiness and Glory of the Empires Now Insured.

LONDON, March 1.—The following correspondence has passed between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar ALEXANDER:

The Emperor, in his letter to the Czar, after stating the terms upon which peace has been concluded, says:

"We have arrived at the end of a glorious and bloody war, which was precipitated by the frivality of the French. Prussia remembers that you prevented the spread of the war. God bless you."

The Czar replied;

"I share the joy which is felt by my illustrious brother, and hope for a durable peace. I have proved a devoted friend. The happiness and glory of Russia and Prussia are now insured."

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Recognition of the French Republic by Belgium—The Ambassador to England.

LONDON, March 1.—The Government of Belgium has recognized the French Republic.

The Duke of BROGLIE will be officially received by the Queen on Friday as Ambassador from France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Local and Parochial Taxation—Debate in the House of Commons—Meeting in Favor of Releasing the Fenians.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons last night the debate on the bill introduced by Mr. LOPES swept in the whole question of local and parochial taxation.

Mr. GOSCHEN, President of the Poor Law Board, said the Government had extended minute inquiries into the entire subject, and were ready for the publication of the results of its investigations, but begged for delay in the consideration of the subject by the House of Commons, and deprecated generally the making of local charges universal.

Mr. GLADSTONE defended the principle of local taxation, after which the House divided, and there was found to be a majority of forty-six against the bill.

A meeting of the working classes was held at Liverpool last night, which was largely attended, and at which speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, condemning the incompleteness of the Fenian amnesty, and advocating the release of those still in prison.

LONDON, March 1.—The widow of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the celebrated American writer, died on Sunday at her residence in Kensington.

Proceeding in Parliament Last Night—Burial of Dissenters.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the bill authorizing the burial of dissenters in parish church-yards without the burial service of the Church, was carried to a second reading by sixty-two majority, after a sharp struggle.

MEXICO.

Two Earthquake Shocks at Minatitlan—A Wave a Foot High at Sea—Volcanic Eruption Expected.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Lieut.-Commander FARQUHAR, commanding the *Kansas*, reports to the Department off Minatitlan, Mexico, that on the evening of the 7th of February two distinct shocks of earthquake, lasting about fifteen seconds, were felt in that vicinity. A wave about a foot in height immediately followed. The sensation on board the ship was as if the vessel was pounding on rocks. An eruption of the Orizaba has been expected for some days. As far as ascertained there has been no loss of life or damage to property.

CUBA.

Death of Another Italian Opera Singer by Fever—Fishing for the Cable—Attack of Insurgents on Colon Tower—Heroic and Successful Defense—Another Leader Executed.

HAVANA, March 1.—ANNETA MORELLA, a member of the Italian opera troupe here, has died of fever....The British war-ship *Vestal* arrived at Santiago de Cuba today, and reports having left the *Dacia* off Morant Bay, seeking to recover the lost Porto Rico cable.... A large body of insurgents attacked Colon Tower, a few leagues from Puerto Principe, on the morning of the 20th ult. The garrison, which consisted of twenty-five men, made a heroic defense, and after a fight which lasted several hours, forced the besiegers, who must have numbered some hundreds, to withdraw. The *Voz de Cuba* says fourteen of the Spaniards were killed, seven more severely wounded, and the remaining four were slightly wounded. The number of the insurgents killed is not known, but is thought to be considerable. LOUIS LAVIELLE, a leading insurgent, was executed on the 19th ult.

THE COAL MINES.

The Working Men's Benevolent Association Sustained by the Miners—Resumption Improbable Before April.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 1.—At a meeting held at St. Clair today, the miners voted unanimously in favor of the leaders, and supporting the Working Men's Benevolent Association. A dispatch from Mahanoy City, this afternoon, states that at a meeting of the miners, held today, it was decided to accept nothing less than $3. Much disappointment is manifested in business circles, it being generally understood that some compromise would be effected. It is now believed that there will be no resumption until April.

Meeting of the Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association—The $3 Basis to be Adhered to.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., March 1.—At a meeting of the General Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, held here today, it was moved and seconded to adhere to the basis of 1869, and not to recognize the interference of the carrying companies. An amendment offered by Mr. SINEY, allowing Schuylkill County to slide down to $2 50 and no lower, was lost. The vote on the motion was unanimous, to adhere to the basis of 1869, which is the $3 basis, with a sliding scale up and down.

THE EAST.

Boston, Hartford and Erie in Court Again—Strike of Railroad Laborers in Connecticut—The Hartford Billiard Tournament.

BOSTON, March 1.—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was before Judge GRAY, of the Supreme Court, today, on issues as to the authority of the receivers to pay counsel fees incurred previous to their appointment; also as to paying rent for the premises used for the freight depot in Boston, and on other complicated questions involved in the existing state of the Company's affairs. Judge GRAY holds the several matters for advisement with the full bench.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—About 400 laborers, working for DILLON & CLYDE, contractors on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, struck for an advance of wages from $1 50 to $1 75 per day. They were employed on the section between this city and Wethersfield. The contractors are not inclined to accede to the demand. They say the price fixed when the men were employed was not intended as a season tariff, but only for the present month, when the weather was uncertain for out-door work.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—The billiard tournament closed at the Allyn Hall, this evening. Two games were played today. MELVIN FOSTER, of Norwich, giving odds of 275 to B. F. DENNISON, of Springfield; won by DENNISON—1,001 to 971. Winner's average, 13½; best runs, 101, 84, 75. In the evening FOSTER played HEWINS of this city, giving odds of 400, and won by 1,002 to 956. Winner's average, 15¾; best runs, 183, 106 and 94. CLARKE E. WILSON, of Providence, R. I., has won the first prize, the cue and $250. The second and third are to be played for on ties to-morrow afternoon. Each player contested five games, resulting as follows: CLARKE E. WILSON beat FOSTER, STONE, DENNISON and BOWEN, and was beaten by HEWINS. MELVIN FOSTER, of Norwich, beat STONE, HEWINS and BOWEN, and was beaten by WILSON and DENNISON. G. F. STONE, of Hartford, beat HEWINS, DENNISON and BOWEN, and was beaten by FOSTER and WILSON. MOTT HEWINS, of Hartford, beat WILSON, DENNISON and BOWEN, and was beaten by FOSTER and STONE. B. FRANK DENNISON, of Springfield, beat FOSTER and BOWEN, and was beaten by STONE, HEWINS and WILSON. WILLIAM BOWEN, of Pawtucket, R. I., was beaten every game. The second and third prizes lie between FOSTER, STONE and HEWINS.

THE WEST.

Responsibility of Banks for Special Deposits—Verdict for the Depositor in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—The case of THOMAS DOWLIN *vs.* The Second National Bank, was decided today in favor of the plaintiff. DOWLIN sued to recover $10,000 in United States bonds, deposited as a special deposit with the cashier of the bank May 1, 1869, which bonds were said by the officers of the bank to have been appropriated by the cashier, who subsequently became a defaulter and committed suicide. The defendants did not deny the loss, but refused to acknowledge their liability for this transaction of the cashier. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount asked for, with interest from the time the bonds were deposited.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, March 1, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.23	47	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.23	51	S. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	30.06	37	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.10	34	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston	30.38	55	..	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.63	18	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill	29.83	35	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	34	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.12	40	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Corinne	29.57	27	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.03	34	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.83	54	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Key West	30.17	70	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.15	58	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.23	60	..	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis	29.95	65	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.85	29	S. E.	Brisk.	L. Snow.
Mobile	30.19	59	S. E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Nashville	30.06	57	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.13	62	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.16	45	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	29.57	34	N.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
Oswego	30.10	34	N.W.	Very gentle	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.15	52	W.	Very gentle	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.20	44	W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	29.95	39	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.20	32	W.	Very gentle	Clear.
San Francisco	30.41	55	N.W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Savannah	30.29	52	..	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.71	59	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.05	38	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.12	44	..	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.31	52	S.	Very gentle	Fair.
Norfolk	30.21	52	..	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	30.10	37	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mt. Wash'gton.	28.51	11	W.	Gale.	H.Snow.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The low barometer last night, near Toronto, has moved to the eastward, and left the United States. The pressure has fallen on the western Plains, but is now stationary. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic and Lakes. Clear weather and fresh winds have prevailed on the East Atlantic, and light winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf. The humidity has been large in the Southern States. The weather has been windy, and is now threatening on Lakes Michigan and Erie. It is now raining or snowing lightly in Wisconsin and Iowa, with brisk winds. The barometer has risen rapidly at the Rocky Mountain stations, with falling temperature and clearing-up weather.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh winds and threatening weather will probably be experienced Thursday afternoon on the Gulf, Middle and Atlantic States, falling weather and brisk or fresh winds on the lakes.

ALBANY.

A Dull Day in the Senate in Tweed's Absence.

Preparations for Bleeding the State Railroad Companies.

The Brooklyn "Ring" Growing Cowardly or Conscientious.

Threatened Repeal of the Erie Directors' Act.

Hearing Before the House Committee on Railroads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 1, 1871.

The absence of the great Ring-master, TWEED, who is supposed to have gone to New-York to set in motion his water job and the Broadway widening fraud, left the Democrats in the Senate without the requisite number to pass any of their private or party schemes, and consequently the session of that body today was unusually dull. CREAMER offered a resolution, which lies on the table, calling for detailed information with regard to the running of palace or drawing-room cars on the railroads of the State, by what authority extra fare is charged on said cars, who own them, the number of passengers they have carried during the past year, and other facts. The whole thing was investigated by the Senate Railroad Committee last Winter, and resulted in the introduction of a bill, which did not pass, virtually authorizing an increase of fare on the Central and Hudson River Roads, and increasing VANDERBILT'S receipts to an unlimited extent. The bill was made use of by its promoters to affect the stock market in New-York, and this was probably its original and only design. What the object of a repetition of the investigation this year is, time will show. There is an evident design in both Houses of the Legislature to "strike" the railroad companies heavily this year, and, as an agent of one of those companies said to your correspondent, if they have got to be bled they prefer to bleed in behalf of legislation favorable to their interests, rather than to buy off "striking" bills designed to injure their business. It makes no difference to the "strikers" how they make their money, so that they only make it, and if the railroad companies will pay more for favorable legislation than they will to prevent that which is adverse, they can just as easily have it.

CLASSIFYING POLICEMEN.

Senator NORTON introduced a bill authorizing the appointment by the Mayor of a Board of Examination, who shall overhaul the Police force of New-York, and classify the men according to their qualifications, and designate their salaries, which shall range from $900 to $1,400 per annum. It is claimed that the bill would put a stop to the favoritism now exercised, and give every policeman a salary and position according to his deserts.

TAXATION IN BROOKLYN.

The Democratic Ring in Brooklyn, like the one in New-York, find it necessary to do something, or to make pretense of doing something, to reduce the enormous rate of taxation—reaching in the former city to four per cent.—which has resulted from their wasteful extravagance and mismanagement. The Tammany Ring resorted to the flimsy dodge, embodied in TWEED'S Tax Levy bill, of putting in the hands of four of the most notorious politicians of the city the whole power of raising taxes and spending the money, with the deceptive proviso that the rate of taxation should not exceed the rate of two and a half per cent. No one but the simple-minded and unsophisticated PETER COOPER appears to have been gulled by that scheme, and its chances of success are at present regarded as rather slim. The Brooklyn "Ring," which always imitates in a feeble way the tricks of their more experienced prototypes on Manhattan Island, have now come forward with a scheme somewhat similar in character, which is expected to throw dust in the eyes of the over-burdened tax-payers of that city, and make them believe that the thieves by whom they are plundered are really the vigilant guardians of their interests. This scheme takes the form of a bill, introduced by Senator PIERCE today, which provides that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Brooklyn, together with the "Supervisor at Large," shall constitute a "Board of Estimate," who are to figure up the total amount of taxes to be raised each year, including city, county and State tax, and to fix the rate of taxation, which in no case is to exceed three per cent. on the present assessed valuation of property.

THE ERIE HEARING.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD got a hearing before the Assembly Railroad Committee this morning, on the repeal of the Directors' act, and presented a succinct and forcible statement of the reasons why the Erie stockholders should no longer be deprived of the management of their property in order that GOULD and FISK may riot and fatten on the proceeds of their robbery. Some members of the Committee now give out that the repeal bill will not be reported favorably, or at all, which would seem to indicate that GOULD had been "seen," but the Committee will find that if they do not report it, and that very soon, it will be taken out of their hands by the House. The bill is bound to pass the Assembly this session, and if it is killed anywhere it will be in the Senate.

THANKS TO FERNANDO WOOD.

HITCHMAN'S resolution thanking FERNANDO WOOD for his Congressional action touching the repeal of the duty on coal were called up in the Assembly today, and gave rise to another long discussion for buncombe. The Republicans had no objection to a repeal of the duty on coal, but they could see no particular occasion for thanking FERNANDO WOOD, who had never, hitherto, manifested any particular anxiety to break up a coal monopoly that had existed for years, and which had often exercised its power as much to the detriment of the public as it is now doing. The resolution was finally adopted without a call of the yeas and nays, and FERNANDO WOOD was duly thanked—for the first time in many years.

EXTENDING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

A bill was introduced today by Mr. GOODRICH making the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas Court of New-York City co-extensive with that of the Supreme Court, and repealing the law allowing the removal of causes from that Court to the Supreme Court.

LIMITING INSURANCE SALARIES.

Mr. HAYES, of New-York, introduced a bill limiting the payment of salaries to Presidents of life insurance companies to $15,000 per annum.

S.

The Rochester Canal Claim—A Discovery.

ALBANY, N. Y. March 1.—Some time since the Canal Appraisers awarded a claim of damages to the City of Rochester amounting to $78,810 85. Since then they have learned that they were imposed upon, and they have reopened the case.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 1.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the act for the more effectual preservation of the public health, by prohibiting the deposit of offal within the limits of any incorporated villages. Also, making provision for raising taxes in Brooklyn; it constitutes the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city, with the Supervisor at Large and the Treasurer of the County, a board to estimate, on or before the first Tuesday in July, in each year, the amount required to be raised for city and county and State purposes; and limits the amount to three per cent. on the present value of property; the estimate is to be submitted to the Common Council and supervisors of the city, two-thirds of whom shall determine what sum is necessary to defray the expenses of the city.

By Mr. WOODIN—To enable the American Foreign Bible Society to unite with the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia; to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

By Mr. CREAMER—Authorizing the Department of Public Parks of New-York City to erect suitable buildings for a Museum of Art and Natural History, at a cost not to exceed $500,000, on Manhattan-square or any other square; the money to be raised in the same manner as for Central Park.

By Mr. LORD—Fixing the fees of Justices of Peace and constables in civil and criminal cases; also, of jurors and witnesses in Justices' Courts.

By Mr. GENET—For the protection of game; also, amending the charter of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company. It grants the use of lands under water, not to exceed a frontage of 200 feet on either shore, and requires that $200,000 shall be subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid in before the City of New-York and County of Queens can subscribe fifteen per cent.

NEW-YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Senator M. NORTON introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the Police laws relative to New-York City, as follows:

Within thirty days after the passage of the proposed act the Mayor of the City of New-York shall appoint three persons, at a salary of $3,000 each per year, who shall not at that time be members or officials of the Police Department of said City, who shall be known as the Board of Examiners of the Police Department of the City of New-York, and the Superintendent and drill captain of said department shall be *ex-officio* members of said board. The members of the Police force below the rank of sergeant shall be divided into three grades, first, second, and third. The third class shall receive $900 per annum; second, $1,100, and the first-class, $1,400, as annual salary. There shall be a Secretary of the Board of Examiners at an annual salary of $2,000. Upon the certificate of this Board of Instruction that an applicant is qualified as a patrolman, the said board shall assign him to the third class, and he shall not be advanced to the second class until the next ensuing session of the Board. They may at any time reduce a patrolman to a lower class. For the better protection of the purity of the Board, it is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 or imprisonment, for any member of said Board to receive a bribe from any member of the force.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Incorporating the New-York Musical Instrument Savings and Loan Society; requiring more ferry-boats to be run between Bridge-street, Brooklyn, and Chambers-street, New-York; the bill renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society was passed; relative to the collection of the Brooklyn water-rents; amending the charter of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company.

SLEEPING AND PALACE CARS.

Mr. CREAMER offered a resolution requiring the owners of sleeping and palace cars to report the names and the number of the stockholders, the amount of stock or shares held by each, the number of such cars, the cost of each, the amount received for their use during the year 1870, the number of passengers carried, the average distance traveled by such passengers, and other like information. Laid on the table under the rule.

TOLLS ON APPLES AND ESCULENTS.

Mr. LORD called up the resolution calling on the Canal Board to reduce the rate of tolls on apples, potatoes, and all esculent roots, to one mill per 1,000 pounds per mile, being the rate imposed under the toll-sheet of 1852. Adopted.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN OSWEGO.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oswego was passed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Amending the charter of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company; third reading. Amending the act for the incorporation of private and family cemeteries; third reading. Amending the act of 1869, enabling cities to aid in the construction of railroads; third reading. Amending the act increasing the number of Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn; third reading. Relative to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, of New-York; third reading. Authorizing the erection of an armory in Binghamton; third reading. To incorporate the Harlem Library; third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Appropriating to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary $1,000, the money which they had failed to receive two years past; granting lands to the Mariners' Society of the Port of New-York; amending the act relative to the powers and duties of Surrogates; the bill fixing the compensation of County Clerks, except in Kings and New-York, was reported against, and the report agreed to. A bill providing for the admission of wills in evidence was reported for the consideration of the House. Requiring foreign life insurance companies to invest fifty per cent. of premiums earned in this State in bonds and mortgages, or other bonds in this State. Amending the rules in regard to Surrogate's bonds. Preventing the sale of tickets in front of places of amusement in New-York. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill to regulate prostitution in New-York for the consideration of the House, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. To incorporate the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns of the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CHAMBERS—Amending the charter of Buffalo.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Confirming the action of the Buffalo Common Council in making assessments to abate a nuisance.

By Mr. HAVEN—To provide for the appointment of Auditor of Kings County. Also, to provide for paying the Brooklyn firemen.

By Mr. GOODRICH—To increase the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas in the City and County of New-York.

By Mr. FIELDS—Fixing the General Term of the Supreme Court.

By the Speaker—Incorporating the Harlem Hospital in New-York.

By Mr. CASEY—Regulating the public baths in New-York.

By Mr. RAND—Legalizing orders made by County Judges.

By Mr. SAGE—Reducing the expenses of criminal proceedings in Oswego County.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Making regulations for narrow gauge railroad; also, to permit municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads.

By Mr. OAKLEY—Incorporating the Hunter's Point, Newtown and Jamaica Railroad Company.

By Mr. GIFFORD—Amending and consolidating the acts relative to Lansingburg.

By Mr. WOOD—Relative to the publication of legal notices, making a folio consist of a certain number of "ems" space.

By Mr. CURTIS—Fixing the number of School Commissioners in Cayuga County.

BREVETS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Mr. BUCK called up his resolution authorizing the Governor to confer a brevet appointment on officers of the National Guard. Adopted.

THE COAL DUTY AMD FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. FIELDS called up the resolution of approval of the action of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and others in Congress in securing the repeal of the duties on coal.

Mr. ALVORD, after opposing the resolution, moved to strike out the preamble, which recites that much relief would be afforded by the repeal.

Mr. TENEYCK sustained the resolution.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in the course of his speech in favor of the resolution, so far as it thanked FERNANDO WOOD and others, said the cause of the present high price of coal was attributed solely to the 30,000 miners of Pennsylvania, who are banded and act as one man, to demand a price for their labor, which compels the poor of this State to pay one, two, three and five dollars more per ton than they should be required to pay. It is the poor who are made to suffer from the exorbitant, the extortionate demands of the coal miners.

Mr. ALVORD said that the high price of coal was caused, as he understood, by the railroad companies increasing the prices of transportation.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that the prices of transportation had not been increased by the larger companies in a twelvemonth. One company, the Reading Railroad, increased their prices in order to head off a combination, joining with the miners to take advantage of the high prices. It was not the railroad companies, but the coal operators and miners joined, the operators paying the miners their exorbitant demands.

Mr. ALVORD insisted that other railroads had raised the rates of transportation, and the miners and operators should not be held responsible for this enormous increase in the price of coal.

Mr. SCRIBNER said if Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and his associates had done anything to crush out the combination which had produced the present suffering among the poor by the high price of coal, he would cheerfully vote for the resolutions; but he could see nothing in the action of the House of Representatives in this direction. The repeal on the duty on bituminous coal did not reach the evil. It is not the high price of bituminous coal which the people are suffering from.

Mr. FIELDS moved the previous question, which was ordered. Mr. ALVORD'S motion to strike out the preamble was lost, and the resolutions were then adopted.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BILLS.

The Chair announced a Subcommittee of the Committee of the Whole to act upon bills as follows: Messrs. Frear, Fields, Conselyea, Prince, Ray, Blackwell, Weed, Baker, Mulhall, McDougall, Coon, Fisk, Cole, Hewitt, Green and Joy.

Adjourned.

THE ERIE DIRECTORS' ACT.

Hearing Before the House Committee on Railroads—Argument of Mr. Southmayd in Favor of Repeal.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Railroad Committee of the House held a meeting this morning to consider the subject of repealing the Erie Railroad Directors' Classification act. Mr. SOUTHMAYD of the firm of SHERMAN & SOUTHMAYD, made an argument in favor of repeal.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD said: I appear before you in behalf of a large number of shareholders of the Erie Railway Company, whose petitions have been presented to the House and are now before you, in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. GOODRICH, for the repeal of so much of the act of May 20, 1869, commonly call the Erie Railway Classification bill, as authorized the directors of this Company to classify themselves and prolong their term of office for a period extending from one to five years. The number of directors is seventeen, and under the classification that has been made, three of them go out of office each year, except that in some years four of them go out. It is well understood that the present Board is a unit, wholly under the control of FISK and GOULD, its master spirits, and that they have what they call a policy, to which all the other members of the Board are subservient. You will easily perceive that the discontented stock-holders, who desire to change the administration, would find it substantially impracticable to do so, even by concerted action at three successive annual elections. Supposing they possessed the power of choosing, at each of these elections, three directors of their way of thinking, and wholly opposed to the course of management of FISK & GOULD, it would be really impracticable to procure gentlemen of the requisite high position, character and ability to go into the Board at the first and second elections, because they would be in a powerless minority, wholly overawed by FISK and GOULD and their confederates; and, while the present ruinous course of the Company would go on, and they would seemingly bear a portion of the blame attached to it, they could really do nothing to prevent it. In order to reform the administration of this Company, we need men of prominence, we need substantial men of high character and first-class abilities. We may seek in vain, we may ask in vain, men of this class to go into this Board at the first and second elections under this classification system. They cannot and will not act as associates of FISK and GOULD and their confederates. But, even if this difficulty could be overcome, and the consent of the right men could be obtained, it would be impossible to gain a majority in less time than three years; and if FISK and GOULD are suffered to remain in power as long as that, there is every reason to fear that they will so complete their course of ruin as that there will be nothing of value left for the shareholders to care for. The clear effect of this Classification bill is—and such was unquestionably its purpose—to keep this Railroad Company under its present management. The object of the discontented shareholders is to change this management, because of the great injury which they allege has come to their interests while the road has been under the control of FISK and GOULD, and the real issue is whether their Classification bill shall be kept in force, to the end of perpetuating the reign of FISK and GOULD, or whether it shall be repealed to the end of affording to the shareholders at large a fair opportunity to vote at the annual election upon the question whether or not the entire management of this Company shall be changed. The shareholders complain of great grievances, and it is natural for you to inquire whether or not their complaints are well founded or whether there seems to be a sufficient *prima facie* foundation for them to make it reasonable and just that the opportunity should be afforded them of changing the administration of this Company, and now let me call your attention as briefly as may be to the alleged grievances of which the shareholders complain. You will of course understand that the history in detail of the doings of these men during their administration would be a very long one. In the main that must be the subject of judicial investigation in the Courts of law. You have neither the time nor inclination to enter into any detailed investigation here, nor are there any facilities for examination into questions of fact which are disputed or fairly disputable, and which may depend upon parol evidence. But it so happens that the results in the course which these men have accomplished is accessible in a convenient and indisputable shape. For the purposes of the case which I have to lay before you, I may rely almost exclusively upon the official reports made by the managers of this Company to the State Engineer and Surveyor, in pursuance of the legal requirements to that effect. These reports show the results attained in respect to changes in indebtedness and capital, and in respect of income and expenditures, and the bound volumes of the official railroad reports of the different railroads of the State, which are now before me, contain materials for exhibiting in the main the chief grievances of which we complain, and, for the purposes of my present argument, I shall confine my allegations chiefly to such as are drawn from these official reports of these managers themselves, and which certainly they may not gainsay. In the official report for the year ending September, 1868, as will appear from page 394 of the bound volume of that year, it is shown that the share capital was then $46,302,210, being an increase of over twenty-five millions from the previous year, and in the official report of these same managers for the year ending September, 1869, as shown on page 382 of the volume of reports for the year, it appears that the share-capital had then been increased to $78,536,910, and the funded debt at that time was $23,398,800. Thus it is shown that under this Fisk & Gould administration during the two years, from September, 1867, to September, 1869, while the funded debt of the Company was increased $968,880, there was an increase of its capital to the extent of $53,245,700. Now, how was this increase of capital accomplished? These men had not, and did not even pretend to have, the power to increase the capital by the direct issue and sale of new shares. The amount of capital, both common and preferred, had been definitely fixed by legislation at the time of the organization of the Erie Railway Company upon the foreclosure of the mortgages of the old Erie Railway Company. This increase of capital was accomplished by this device, viz., a provision of the general Railroad act, which is claimed to be applicable to this Company, authorizing the borrowing of money to complete and equip the road, and the issuing of bonds for the money thus borrowed. By another provision of that act, railroad corporations issuing bonds for the money borrowed, are authorized to insert in the bonds a privilege to the holder, of converting them into stock of the Company. Under color of these provisions these managers, during the two years, issued convertible bonds bonds for this amount of $53,425,700. These funds were subsequently converted into stock, and it is the stock thus created which makes the increase of capital shown by the report. Now you will bear in mind that this whole amount of fifty-three millions of bonds was issued under the power of borrowing money for building and equipping the road, under no other power or pretense of power, under no other right or pretense of right. Now, let us see what there is to show in the assets of this Company for this $53,000,000 of bonds thus issued. Fortunately, we have the means of ascertaining with exactness from those same sworn official reports, the amount of expenditures made, or by these managers alleged to have been made, for building and equipping their railroad during this entire period. You will recollect that by the provisions of the Railroad act, companies are required to report their expenditures for these purposes in quite minute details. These managers have reported their expenditures in such detail because they were compelled to do so. In page 295 of the book of reports for 1868, you will find their own statement of these expenditures for the year, running from September, 1867, to September, 1868. The expenditures are here classified according to the subject, such as: Graduation and masonry, superstructure, including iron, passenger and freight stations, building and fixtures, engines and car-houses, machine-shops, machinery and fixtures, land, land damages and fences, locomotives and fixtures and snow-plows, passenger and baggage-cars, freight and other cars, Pavonia Ferry; and the whole amount of expenditures for all purposes is $2,464,615 87. This amount includes all expenditures for permanent improvements, improvements of or additions to the road and its equipment, which these men claim to have been made. On page 383 of the book of railroad reports for 1869, you will find a like detailed statement of all the alleged expenditures for these various purposes in the year, running from September, 1868, to September, 1869, and the gross amount of them is $3,832,451 96. Now, taking their own figures, we find that, although they issued bonds to the amount of $53,425,700 during these two years for the alleged purpose of borrowing money to build and equip the road, they do not even pretend to have expended for those purposes in the entire period more than $6,297,067 83. This leaves a deficiency wholly unaccounted for amounting to $47,128,633. It will be agreed that this is a large amount. For this deficiency the bewildered shareholders find nothing whatever in the way of assets in the hands of this Company. It is a clear dead loss or deficit. During the same time they admit an increase of the funded debt to the extent of $968,000. It is true that in the report for the year ending September, 1867, there is shown a floating debt of $3,638,315 29, and they do not acknowledge any floating debt at the close of the year 1867.

We do not at all credit the statement that no floating debt then existed; but granting for the sake of the argument that the floating debt of September, 1867, was paid off without the creation of a new one in its place, save the increase of $968,000 in the funded debt, the aggregate diminution of indebtedness would be only $2,670; and, if we deduct this sum from the deficiency before-mentioned, there will still remain a deficiency of about $45,000,000. Now, let us see what results these men have accomplished in respect to the income of this property to the permanent improvement, of which they claim to have added the sum of six millions of dollars. We find the singular fact that the more capital they put in the less income they get. On pages 288 and 290 of the reports of 1867 we find that the gross income for the year running from September, 1866, to September, 1867, was $14,317,213 14; the expenses $10,674,921 86; leaving an apparent surplus of $3,642,291 28. From this sum they paid interest on the bonded debt, and rents of leased roads, a dividend of seven per cent. on their preferred stock, which dividend amounted to $567,305 85, and inasmuch as they paid no dividend on the common stock, there was a surplus of income amounting to $776,637 98. These were the results, with a share capital of $25,000,000, and this was in the year immediately preceding the introduction of GOULD and FISK into the management. On page 300 of the Book of Reports for 1868, it appears that in the year running from September, 1867, to September, 1868, with a share capital swollen to $46,000,000 under the management of FISK and GOULD, the gross income was $14,376,872 27, the expenses, $11,716,163 20, leaving a surplus of $2,660,706 07. From this sum they paid the interest on the bonds, and the rents of the leased roads. They paid, in January, 1868, a dividend of seven per cent. on the preferred stock—such dividend amounting to $567,304 85. But this dividend was not paid out of the earnings between September, 1867, and September, 1868, but was paid out of the $776,000 which was on hand at the time when GOULD and FISK came into power, and from this time forward until the present, not one penny has been paid in the shape of dividend upon any of the stock, either common or preferred. On page 388 of the book of Reports for 1869, we find that, with a capital then swollen to $78,000,000, these were the results: Gross income, $16,721,500 34; expenses, $13,718,085 43, showing an apparent surplus of $3,003,414 91; out of this they paid the interest on the bond debt, and the rent of leased roads, they paid no dividend on the preferred stock. The amount shows an apparent surplus of $475,621 91, which might have been applied on account of such dividend, though it would not have paid the full seven per cent. But the managers of the Company have steadfastly refused to pay any dividend whatever on the preferred stock for this year, and when the preferred stockholders, by suit, called upon them, they alleged that this apparent surplus of $475,621 91 was all a mistake; that in fact there was no surplus whatever applicable to the dividend on the preferred stock. They have also within a short time past made a report for the year running from September, 1869, to September, 1870. I have not a copy of that report with me, but it was published in the newspapers a few days ago, and I recollect this much of it, that it shows a still further increase of five millions to the share capital, raising the whole amount to over $83,000,000; that the gross receipts are stated at a little over sixteen millions, and the expenses so nearly absorbed them that the net receipts are stated to have fallen short some $250,000 and upward of paying the interest on the bonds and rent of leased roads. Now, comparing the results of the working of this road before FISK and GOULD came into power, with the results of their management and you find this very singular result, that the more capital they put into the enterprise the less income they get from it. For the year ending September, 1867, under the old management, there was $3,642,000 net income from $25,000,000 capital. In the year ending September, 1869, under their management, there is $3,003,000 income with $78,000,000 of capital—$53,000,000 increase in the capital, $600,000 decrease in the net earnings.

The remainder of Mr. SOUTHMAYD's address was taken up with the enforcing of the lessons derivable from the above statements. He especially deprecated the fact that he represented in part foreign capitalists influencing the minds of the Committee, and exposed the methods by which the pretended resolutions of stockholders of the Erie Company were got up, expressing their satisfaction with the present management of the Company.

Mr. SWAN, Solicitor for the English stockholders, was present. The Committee will give a hearing to those opposed to the repeal of the act on Wednesday next, March 8.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation Before the Legislative Committee—Testimony of the Conductors of the Colliding Trains.

ALBANY, N. Y., March, 1.—The Joint Committee of the Legislature on the New-Hamburg Railroad disaster resumed its session in the Senate Chamber this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The first witness examined was CHARLES COSSUM, a conductor on the Hudson River Railroad. He was in charge of the train, which collided with the oil-train, and detailed the events of the accident. The cords connected with the patent brakes were all in proper condition; to pull them so as to spring the brakes would necessitate drawing them in some 18 feet, owing to the slack in the cords; he did not know whether the head-light of the engine was extinguished; if he had known it he would have spoken to the engineer, whose duty it was to keep it lighted; he did not know that there was a stranger on the engine with the engineer; it was contrary to the rules for the engineer to have any one with him besides the fireman; could say positively whether the patent brakes were applied; could tell how soon a train can be stopped by the use of patent brakes; did not think a test with sleeping-cars on the train has ever been made; he did not believe that a train could have been stopped between the time the engineer received the signal and the running into the oil-train; sleeping-cars weigh from thirty to forty tons, and ordinary cars weigh from eight to nine tons; it is more difficult to stop a train with sleeping-cars than it is one without them; did not notice any explosion of gasoline; passed Fishkill fifteen minutes after ten; the time between Fishkill and New-Hamburg is eleven minutes; if we had made time we would have been at New-Hamburg twenty-six minutes past ten; I don't know the exact time of the accident; the engineer's whistle is the only signal of danger on the train, except that given by pulling the cord.

HENRY MERRITT, of New-Hamburg, a water-tender at Old Troy and employed in changing the draw, was the next person examined. He detailed the efforts he made to signal the express-train; the engineer of the oil-train said to him, "for God's sake get out your red light;" witness did so as soon as possible, and ran down the track; his instructions were to keep the lantern on the tower at the bridge lighted, and in case of the draw being opened, or of obstructions on the draw, to show a red light; it would take a minute and a half or two minutes to go up the ladder, which is forty feet high, and change the light. [Witness here, in imagination, ascended the forty-feet ladder, saying one, two, three, &c., as his feet rested in the imaginary rungs in his ascent; and when he reached the top and went through the ceremony of changing the white light for a red one, a member of the investigating committee, who held a watch, said the whole time occupied was twenty seconds.] Never had known the red light shown in Winter time on the tower; have opened the draw without knowing that repeating signal below was set; in foggy weather we send a man down the track, giving him eight or ten minutes time before we open the draw.

PETER DOW, of Albany, brakeman on the express-train, stated that the collision took place before he had an opportunity to put on the brakes.

PATRICK G. DICKSON, brakeman on the train, confirmed the previous witness' testimony.

CORNELIUS ROW, of Greenbush, locomotive engineer, running the engine of the oil-train, was the next witness; he stated that after his train parted he took a red lantern and ran down the track to signal the express-train; he was ahead of others doing the same thing; he could have stopped his engine, if he had been signaled at New-Hamburg Station, before he reached the draw; he was running at the time from seven to eight miles per hour; the distance is a quarter of a mile, with a heavy down-grade; he thinks he could have stopped on reaching the water-tank, if all the brakes were on; he only saw two brakemen on the train; he could not say whether he could stop in the distance if he had had more brakemen; his duty is to look back as well as forward and see that the train is not broken; he could not at night see that an axle was broken; he would notice it in the daytime by the jumping of the cars; his train was at New-Hamburg Station on time.

EDGAR UNDERWOOD, of Poughkeepsie, conductor of the oil-train was the next witness. The first notice he had of the accident was from three or four men at New-Hamburg Station, who halloed to him that a car was off the track; he went out and put on the brakes, and told the brakeman to signal the engineer; he did so by dropping a light; there was no bell-rope on the train; as soon as he found that a car was off the track he took measures to notify the coming express; there was nothing to prevent a brakeman or himself going to the tower and changing the light; he could not swear that at the time the notification of a car being off the track was given, that there was a single brakeman at either brake; in cold weather brakemen ride in a caboose; that is not according to the rules and regulations, but it is done usually in cold weather; it might have been a minute or a minute and a half between the time he was notified at New-Hamburg Station of the break in his train and the collision; he thought both he and the brakemen did all they could to prevent the accident.

The Committee then adjourned to 4 P. M. to-morrow.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LEWISTON, Me., March 1.—A young son of Mr. W. H. WASHBURNE, of Auburn, Me., was trampled to death yesterday by a vicious horse. The body was shockingly mangled.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The bridge across the Cedar River, at Waverly, Iowa, was carried away by an ice gorge on Sunday night, and all bridges across the Cedar River, above Waverly, shared a like fate, including the new bridges at Shell Rock and Clarksville.

FREE CANALS.

Public Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

Another Effort to Secure an Amendment of the State Constitution—Resolutions and Addresses.

A public meeting was convened, yesterday, at the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of considering and adopting measures for making the Erie Canal a free canal. Col. **Reed**, President, occupied the chair.

Mr. **Chas. Cobb** remarked that this question of the Erie Canal had been so frequently discussed during the past few years as to render it to a certain extent hackneyed, but it would not do to tire of a subject like this, so important to the people of the City, and which added untold millions to the wealth of the State. The great object of the construction of the Erie Canal was to make an avenue of commerce free to all, connecting with the Great West. This canal, under political influence, had been affected by constitutions and amendments of constitutions until both the Legislature and the Canal Board were utterly powerless for good. One thing was desired, instead of making cast-iron rates at the beginning of the season to determine the tolls throughout the year, they should adopt the principle, the value of which was demonstrated by the experience of the world, that there should be a Board to meet all emergencies arising in the progress of business. It was, therefore, proposed that the Canal Board should be free from time to time, as the season advanced, to fix the rates in accordance with the exigencies of the occasion. This was the management that rendered the railways, its great competitors, so eminently successful, while there was scarcely a principle adopted today on the canal that was not known when the first boat was floated. There was a singular lack of wisdom and enterprise in its whole management, and its continuance, if permitted, would result in the almost complete destruction of the City of New-York.

The following resolutions were then proposed and adopted:

Whereas, On the 25th day of March, 1868, there was an assemblage of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, in their hall, presided over by the President, Col. **Hincken**, and resolutions were introduced by **Madison M. Caleb**, Chairman, recommending to the Legislature an amendment to our Constitution to the people which would ultimately give them a free canal, and Messrs. Carlos Cobb, Jesse Hoyt, Alexander E. Orr, Robert P. Getty, Augustus E. Masters, Erastus S. Brown and E. M. French were appointed a committee to address the people of the State of New-York upon its commercial and financial necessity, and said amendment was passed by the Assembly, but was received by the Senate too late for its passage, and whereas efforts were again made in the same direction in 1870, and were successful in obtaining the unanimous vote of the Legislature on the passage of a free canal bill, otherwise called the Funding bill; and whereas said free canal bill, when submitted to the popular vote was defeated by the minority vote of the people, and it appears from an examination of the official canvass that the vote for **Hoffman** and **Woodford** was 766,000, while the total vote for and against the bill was 584,000, leaving 142,000 Democrats and 40,000 Republicans who did not vote upon the Funding bill, or 182,000 citizens altogether not voting, who it is believed would have voted for the bill if the Funding ticket had been thoroughly distributed: and,

Whereas, Inasmuch as three-fourths of the people of this State reside in our Metropolitan City and the canal counties, and that they bear the burden of three-fourths of the State taxation, and a majority of them are in favor of a free canal, and as we believe that a free canal policy was misrepresented and misunderstood in the last popular vote, and is equally beneficial to all the people of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask the Legislature not to hesitate in again submitting an amendment embracing a free canal policy for the people's ratification.

Resolved, That the inauguration of a free canal policy, through an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the present Legislature, and if adopted by them and the next Legislature, and submitted to the people in twenty days at a special election, according to article 13, section 1, of the Constitution of 1846, is the only permanent security we have for low tolls on the canals.

Resolved, That it is unjust for the citizens of this State, who have invested thirty millions of dollars from their limited earnings in the means of canal navigation, to leave their industry unrewarded and the value of their property dependent upon the resolutions of the Legislature, or upon the promises of politicians, to be broken whenever party interests may dictate, irrespective of the loss of the people or injury to the prosperity of the State.

Resolved, That we rejoice that our most ancient commercial institution in this City and country, the Chamber of Commerce, with the foresight and wisdom that distinguished its members in 1820, who were foremost among the immortal founders of our canals, has nobly come forward in the crisis of our State affairs and proclaimed that the State canals should be conducted solely in the interests of commerce, and not for profit beyond what is necessary to keep them in repair, pay the interest on the debt incurred for their construction, and provide moderate annual contribution to the sinking fund (not exceeding one per cent. of the principal) for the redemption of the canal debt.

Resolved, That the exigencies of the commerce of the country require that the power to change the rates of tolls should reside solely with the Executive administration of the canals, and finally that an amendment to the State Constitution to carry out the foregoing, should be adopted.

Resolved, That the members of this New-York Produce Exchange fully concur in the canal State policy announced by the Chamber of Commerce, and that we will co-operate with them in urging upon the Legislature the passage of an amendment to the Constitution which will carry into practical operation these fundamental and traditional principles, promulgated by the early statesmen of this Commonwealth at the inauguration of the construction of the Erie Canal.

Resolved, That our first duty is to relieve, by the adoption of a wise and permanent policy, secured by the aforesaid amendment of the Constitution, the thousands of our industrial classes who for the last three years have been engaged in navigation on our rivers and canals, and who have received no reward for that labor which has aided so much in increasing the wealth of our State.

Resolved, That the liberal policy which we recommend will save to the laboring million through all time the free delivery of the necessaries of life to them untaxed by State or railway monopoly.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to send a copy of these proceedings to each member of the Legislature, and to our Governor, and to the members of the Canal Board, and also to the New-York City Press and to the Press throughout the State, with a request for their publication.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of our Boards of Trade and the commercial unions throughout the State in efforts to enfranchise our canals and secure the consummation of a low toll policy through the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution, and that a committee of five, to be hereafter announced, be appointed to present an amendment to the Legislature and to correspond and co-operate with similar committees appointed by the numerous commercial organizations throughout the State.

Resolved, That we regard the present time as an epoch in our canal history, and that inaction now would be cowardice and imbecility. That the persistent successive and always ultimately successful struggles of the illustrious authors of our canals and their intrepid defenders for the last half century, are only being repeated by us in our efforts to preserve our public works from decay and abandonment resulting from bad policy and bad management.

Mr. **Israel D. Hatch**, in a brief address, commended persistency in prosecuting this work, remarking that apathy invariably failed of success. Referring to the diversion of trade and commerce from the City of New-York, he showed by statistics that it only received half of the corn exported from the West, and received but a small amount over what it did ten years ago, while the produce of the West was fifty per cent. more. The railroads admitted their inability to cope with the difficulty, and Congress, he maintained, should be earnestly requested to exercise the power invested in them of regulating commerce between the States. He concluded by earnestly protesting against the management of the canal, and calling for urgent action in the way of reform.

The meeting then adjourned.

Important Insurance Case in Virginia—A Policy Held During the War.

From the Norfolk Journal, Feb. 24.

In the case of **Hendren** *vs.* the New-York Life Insurance Company, which has occupied Judge **Burroughs'** Court for more than a week, was concluded yesterday by a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $5,000, with interest from Feb. 7, 1870. The facts and law of the case were briefly as follows, viz.: **William T. Hendren's** life was insured by defendant prior to the war, through an agent in Norfolk. From the beginning of the war the plaintiff claimed that payment of premiums was made to the Company's agent up to the time of Mr. **Hendren's** death, in August, 1862. During the war the agent was in the Confederate Army, and **Hendren** for a few months was a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, at Richmond. The plaintiff claimed that payment to the agent kept the policy alive, and, even if the Company had had no agent here during the war, and therefore no premiums had been paid, that still the plaintiff would have been entitled to recover, on the ground that the Virginia code required the defendant always to keep an agent here, and that this provision became part of the contract, and, therefore, had **Hendren** failed to pay because the Company had no agent here, such failure would not have forfeited the policy.

The defendant insisted that the war *ipso facto* annulled the policy; that the war *ipso facto* revoked the agency: that, even if the war did not, that the military service of the agent did revoke the agency; that **Hendren's** being a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office annulled the policy, on the ground that it was military service; that being such clerk annulled the policy, because it was giving aid and comfort to the Confederate Government; that the payments to agent were not good unless shown to have been in gold or silver or United States legal-tenders, and that payments to the agent were not valid during the war because the agent did not give, in acknowledgment thereof, receipts signed by the President of the Company.

Judge **Burroughs** maintained that payment to the agent was good, and left the fact of whether the premiums were so paid to the jury. The jury, as stated above, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The defendants moved to set aside the verdict, and asked for a new trial, which the Court overruled. They will no doubt carry the case to the Court of Appeals, as their motion to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial of the case was upon the ground that it was against the law and evidence in the case.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Philadelphia has 459 churches, and is about to build another to make the even number.

The total assets of the banks and insurance companies of Hartford is $106,669,930.

Portsmouth, N. H., has just done two surprising and gratifying things. It has built a ship, and has named it *Jean Ingelow*.

Collector **Russell**, of Boston, is ill, the symptoms of his disease being pronounced by the physicians to be apoplectic.

United States Senator **Morrill's** health is improving. He left his home in Maine for Washington on Monday.

Mr. **Henry D. Cooke** has decided to accept the office of Governor of the District of Columbia.

A bill before the Illinois Legislature abolishes the Grand Jury system, and imposes the duties upon the State's attorneys.

Charleston policemen are arresting gentlemen who carry canes and annoy their sensitive ears by striking them on the pavement as they walk.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* thinks Florida is looking up—that it is about to enter upon a new, a golden era. Northern capital and Northern energy are to effect it.

The Massachusetts Legislature is about to consider the advisability of allowing persons to vote when first naturalized, without compelling them to wait two years, as is now required.

Tributes to the memory of Gen. **John B. Magruder** and **Arnold Elzey** were paid at a large meeting of Ex-Confederate soldiers in Baltimore on Monday night. Several speeches were made and a series of resolutions adopted.

The Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature will hold a caucus on Friday evening, 10th inst., to nominate a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Hon. **John W. Johnston**.

Philadelphia's Committee on Fire Department and its Board of Fire Commissioners have been happily reconciled, and at last everything is supposed to be lovely with its new paid fire department.

Virginia has now 1,500 public schools, and expects to have 2,000 by the 1st of April. These do not include the public schools in Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, which, as yet, have not been incorporated into the State system.

The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons is endeavoring to raise a fund of $25,000, intending to use the income thereof in assisting discharged convicts to earn their own support.

Frederick City, Md., which has just elected a Republican Mayor, a full Board of Republican Aldermen, and four Councilmen in a Board of seven, at the last Congressional election gave seventy-eight Democratic majority.

A Boston paper learns that several friends of Mr. **Ellery Daniell** have agreed to pay off the full amount of his indebtedness to the Webster Bank, and that he will be furnished with capital to start in some mercantile business.

A young woman in Maine, who has suffered much from ear-ache for two years past, has just experienced decided relief by the expulsion of a beetle bug three-quarters of an inch in length from what a down East paper calls her auricular appendage.

Social circles in Syracuse are excited by the strange story of the elopement of a married woman, heretofore of good standing in that city, with a Baltimore man, whose acquaintance she made by answering an advertisement for a correspondent.

William Craig, late of Auburn, left all his estate, valued at $25,000, for benevolent and religious purposes. Eighteen thousand dollars is to be divided between the Massachusetts Bible Society and the American Tract Society of New-York.

Some little girls in Salem, Mass., held a fair on **Washington's** birthday for the benefit of one of the pupils in their Sunday-school, a sick little girl, daughter of a dead soldier. They obtained $120, and it is uncertain which was made happiest, they who gave or she who received the amount.

A magician has been bound over for trial in Springfield, Ill., under the Civil Rights bill, for refusing to admit a negro to the parquet at his exhibition after he had purchased tickets. The negro was told that he could have his money back and then procure seats in the gallery, but this concession failed to satisfy him.

New-Bedford, Mass., thinks nothing of the stories of the loyalty of servants to one family which have recently been published, and tells with pride of Mrs. **Lucy Almy**, who there entered the service of Mrs. **Abigail Russell** in 1810, and remained with her until her death a few days ago—a period of over sixty-one years.

The Illinois Legislative Committee has reported in favor of increasing the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State to $6,000. Some economical members suggest $5,000, but the Springfield *Journal* objects, saying that on this "economy" there would be saved just a three-cent postage stamp each year to every ten persons in the State.

A Boston shoe-dealer detected a man in the act of stealing a pair of boots from his store, a day or two ago, who proved to be a selectman, a bank director, a church deacon and a person of means, position and family in a country town not far from that city. He asserted that he was driven to the theft by an irresistible influence, and he was allowed to depart after paying for the boots.

An old man and two women are digging for hidden treasure in a Pennsylvania village, at a spot pointed out by one of the women as the very place where a subterranean cavern is located, in which is hidden an immense amount of silver coin, amounting to about $4,000,000. The woman says that over 500 spirits guard the treasure, and that consequently she does not want to be present when the money is reached.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, alluding to the fact that **Vallandigham** and Judge **McKenny**, of Ohio, are visiting its editor, says: "It is currently reported that the presence of these gentlemen here, at this time, has a political significance, but it is not for us to say if such is the case." In the same article we read that **Vallandigham** is a man "who does not believe in letting the world travel faster than himself, but rather anticipates that which is foreshadowed than to be jostled out of the way by occurring events."

Of the position of Gov. **Scott**, the Charleston *News* speaks thus: "His general position, as repeatedly announced during the past four weeks, is this: The State is not in condition to lend its money or credit to any undertaking, whatever its merits; all bills, therefore, which directly or indirectly increase the liabilities of the State will be vetoed by the Executive. In speaking of the nefarious Greenville bill Gov. **Scott** goes further. He says that it can only be passed by wholesale bribery, and that he will veto the bill. Should the bill pass over the Executive veto, which is unlikely, the Governor will refuse to sign or issue the bonds which it proposes to issue, and he will also apply to the Courts to restrain other State officials from signing or issuing the bonds.

A Louisville Democratic paper which asserts that "one's political opinions are generally accidental," in another article does not hesitate to claim that "the present Democratic Party is the grandest and purest political organization which this country has known since the struggle for independence united all patriots under the leadership of **Washington**, **Jefferson**, **Madison**, and their compeers." And moreover, that although "it is a fact well understood by all, that the Democratic Party, as at present organized in Kentucky, as throughout the country, is composed of men who were Whigs and Democrats, Know nothings and Anti-Know-nothings, Union men and Secessionists, Federal and Confederate soldiers, yet it is now perfectly homogeneous."

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Full List of the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives—How the Two Political Parties will Stand in the Two Houses.

Below we give a complete list of the members of the United States Senate of the Forty-second Congress, and of the members of the House of Representatives in the present Congress, and, so far as elected, in the next, or Forty-second Congress. The names of Republicans are printed in roman; Democrats in italics:

The Senate.

	Term Expires.
ALABAMA.	
George E. Spencer	1873
George Goldthwaite	1877
ARKANSAS.	
Benjamin F. Rice	1873
Powell Clayton	1877
CALIFORNIA.	
Cornelius Cole	1873
Eugene Casserly	1875
CONNECTICUT.	
Orris S. Terry	1873
W. A. Buckingham	1875
DELAWARE.	
Thos. F. Bayard	1875
Eli Saulsbury	1877
FLORIDA.	
Thomas W. Osborn	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875
GEORGIA.	
Joshua Hill	1875
Vacancy	1877
ILLINOIS.	
Lyman Trumbull	1873
John A. Logan	1877
INDIANA.	
Oliver P. Morton	1873
Daniel D. Pratt	1875
IOWA.	
James Harlan	1873
George G. Wright	1877
KANSAS.	
Saml. C. Pomeroy	1873
Alex. Caldwell	1877
KENTUCKY.	
Garrett Davis	1873
John W. Stevenson	1877
LOUISIANA.	
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873
Joseph R. West	1877
MAINE.	
Hannibal Hamlin	1875
Lot M. Morrill	1877
MARYLAND.	
George Vickers	1873
Wm. T. Hamilton	1875
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Charles Sumner	1875
Henry Wilson	1877
MICHIGAN.	
Zach. Chandler	1875
Thomas W. Ferry	1877
MINNESOTA.	
Alex. Ramsay	1875
William Windom	1877
MISSISSIPPI.	
Adelbert Ames	1875
James L. Alcorn	1877
MISSOURI.	
Frank P. Blair	1873
Carl Schurz	1875
NEBRASKA.	
Thomas W. Tipton	1875
P. W. Hitchcock	1877
NEVADA.	
James W. Nye	1873
Wm. M. Stewart	1875
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Jas. W. Patterson	1873
Aaron H. Cragin	1877
NEW-JERSEY.	
John P. Stockton	1875
F. T. Frelinghuysen	1877
NEW-YORK.	
Roscoe Conkling	1873
Reuben E. Fenton	1875
NORTH CAROLINA.	
John Pool	1873
Zebulon B. Vance	1877
OHIO.	
John Sherman	1873
Allen G. Thurman	1875
OREGON.	
Henry W. Corbett	1873
James J. Kelley	1877
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Simon Cameron	1873
John Scott	1875
RHODE ISLAND.	
William Sprague	1875
Henry B. Anthony	.. ..
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Fred. A. Sawyer	1873
Thos. J. Robertson	1877
TENNESSEE.	
Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
Henry Cooper	1877
TEXAS.	
J. W. Flanagan	1875
Joseph J. Reynolds	1877
VERMONT.	
Justin S. Morrill	1873
Geo. F. Edmunds	1875
VIRGINIA.	
John F. Lewis	1875
Vacancy	1877
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Arthur I. Boreman	1875
Henry G. Davis	1877
WISCONSIN.	
Timothy O. Howe	1873
Matt. H. Carpenter	1875

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	57
Democrats	15
Vacancy	2
Total	74

Messrs. Lot M. Morrill of Maine, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Aaron H. Cragin of New-Hampshire, Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island, Thomas J. Robertson of South Carolina, all Republicans, have been re-elected. Messrs. Willard Warner of Alabama, Alexander McDonald of Arkansas, Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, H. B. Miller of Georgia, Richard Yates of Illinois, James B. Howell of Iowa, Edmund G. Ross of Kansas, Thomas C. McCreery of Kentucky, John S. Harris of Louisiana, Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, Ozora P. Stearns of Minnesota, Hiram R. Revels, colored, of Mississippi, John M. Thayer of Nebraska, Alexander G. Cattell of New-Jersey, Joseph C. Abbott of North Carolina, George H. Williams of Oregon, Joseph S. Fowler of Tennessee, Morgan C. Hamilton of Texas, and Waitman T. Willey of West Virginia, retire at the close of the present Congress. It is reported that Messrs. Clayton of Arkansas and Alcorn of Mississippi, will decline to accept the seats to which they have been elected. Hon. Foster Blodgett claims a seat as Senator from Georgia, to succeed Mr. Miller, but it is doubtful if the claim is recognized. Senator Abbott contests the seat as Senator from North Carolina, claimed by Zebulon B. Vance, on account of the latter's political disabilities, and Senator Hamilton claims to retain his seat as member from Texas against Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds by reason of priority of election.

The House of Representatives.

Dist.	42d Congress.	41st Congress.
	ALABAMA.	
1.	Benjamin S. Turner	Alfred E. Buck.
2.	Charles W. Buckley	Charles W. Buckley.
3.	*W. A. Handley*	Robert S. Heflin.
4.	Charles Hayes	Charles Hayes.
5.	*Peter M. Dox*	*Peter M. Dox.*
6.	*Joseph H. Sloss*	*William C. Sherrod.*
	ARKANSAS.	
1.	*James M. Hanks*	Logan H. Roots.
2.	Oliver P. Snyder	*A. A. C. Rogers.*
3.	*John Edwards*	Thomas Boles.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1.	Elects in September.	*Samuel B. Axtell.*
2.		Aaron A. Sargent.
3.		*James A. Johnson.*
	CONNECTICUT.	
1.	Elects in April.	Julius L. Strong.
2.		Stephen W. Kellogg.
3.		H. H. Starkweather.
4.		*William H. Barnum.*
	DELAWARE.	
	Benjamin T. Biggs	*Benjamin T. Biggs.*
	FLORIDA.	
	Josiah T. Walls (col.)	Charles M. Hamilton.
	GEORGIA.	
1.	*A. T. McIntyre*	*Wm. W. Payne.*
2.	Richard H. Whiteley	Richard H. Whiteley.
3.	John S. Bigby	Marion Bethune.
4.	Thos. J. Spear	Jefferson F. Long.
5.	*D. M. Duboise*	*S. H. Corker.*
6.	*Wm. P. Price*	*Wm. P. Price.*
7.	*Pierce M. B. Young*	*Pierce M. B. Young.*
	ILLINOIS.	
At large—	Vacancy	John A. Logan.
1.	Chas. B. Farwell	Norman B. Judd.
2.	J. F. Farnsworth	J. F. Farnsworth.
3.	Horatio C. Burchard	Horatio C. Burchard.
4.	John B. Hawley	John B. Hawley.
5.	*Bradford N. Stevens*	Ebon C. Ingersoll.
6.	Burton C. Cook	Burton C. Cook.
7.	Jesse H. Moore	Jesse H. Moore.
8.	*James C. Robinson*	Shelby M. Cullom.
9.	*T. W. McNeely*	*T. W. McNeely.*
10.	*Edward Y. Rice*	*Albert G. Burr.*
11.	*Samuel S. Marshall*	*Samuel S. Marshall.*
12.	John B. Hay	John B. Hay.
13.	*John M. Crebs*	*John M. Crebs.*
	INDIANA.	
1.	*William E. Niblack*	*William E. Niblack.*
2.	*Michael C. Kerr*	*Michael C. Kerr.*
3.	*William S. Holman*	*William S. Holman.*
4.	Jeremiah M. Wilson	George W. Julian.
5.	John Coburn	John Coburn.
6.	*Daniel W. Voorhees*	*Daniel W. Voorhees.*
7.	*Mahlon D. Manson*	Godlove S. Orth.
8.	James N. Tyner	James N. Tyner.
9.	John P. C. Shanks	J. P. C. Shanks.
10.	William Williams	William Williams.
11.	Jasper Packard	Jasper Packard.
	IOWA.	
1.	George W. McCrary	George W. McCrary.
2.	A. B. Colton	W. P. Wolfe.
3.	William G. Dorman	William B. Allison.
4.	Madison M. Walden	William Loughridge.
5.	Frank W. Palmer	Frank W. Palmer.
6.	Jackson Orr	Charles Pomeroy.
	KANSAS.	
1.	David P. Lowe	Sidney Clarke.
	KENTUCKY.	
1.	*Edward Crossland*	*Lawrence S. Trimble.*
2.	*Henry D. McHenry*	*William N. Sweeny.*
3.	*Joseph H. Lewis*	*Joseph H. Lewis.*
4.	*William B. Read*	*J. Proctor Knott.*
5.	*Boyd Winchester*	*Boyd Winchester.*
6.	*William E. Arthur*	*Thomas L. Jones.*
7.	*James B. Beck*	*James B. Beck.*
8.	*George M. Adams*	*George M. Adams.*
9.	*John M. Rice*	*John M. Rice.*
	LOUISIANA.	
1.	James H. Sypher	James H. Sypher.
2.	Lionel A. Sheldon	Lionel A. Sheldon.
3.	C. B. Darrall	C. B. Darrell.
4.	James McCleery	Joseph P. Newsham.
5.	Frank Morey	Frank Morey.
	MAINE.	
1.	John Lynch	John Lynch.
2.	William P. Frye	Samuel P. Morrill.
3.	James G. Blaine	James G. Blaine.
4.	John A. Peters	John A. Peters.
5.	Eugene Hale	Eugene Hale.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1.	James Buffinton	James Buffinton.
2.	Oakes Ames	Oakes Ames.
3.	Ginery Twitchell	Ginery Twitchell.
4.	Samuel Hooper	Samuel Hooper.
5.	Benjamin F. Butler	Benjamin F. Butler.
6.	Nathaniel P. Banks	Nathaniel P. Banks.
7.	George M. Brooks	George M. Brooks.
8.	George F. Hoar	George F. Hoar.
9.	William B. Washburn	William B. Washburn.
10.	Henry L. Dawes	Henry L. Dawes.
	MICHIGAN.	
1.	Henry Waldron	Fernando C. Beaman.
2.	Wm. L. Stoughton	William L. Stoughton.
3.	Austin Blair	Austin Blair.
4.	Vacancy	Thomas W. Ferry.
5.	Omar D. Conger	Omar D. Conger.
6.	*Jabez G. Sutherland*	R. Strickland.
	MARYLAND.	
1.	*Samuel Hambleton*	*Samuel Hambleton.*
2.	*Stevenson Archer*	*Stevenson Archer.*
3.	*Thomas Swann*	*Thomas Swann.*
4.	*John Ritchie*	*Patrick Hamill.*
5.	*William M. Merrick*	*Frederick Stone.*
	MINNESOTA.	
1.	Mark H. Dunnell	Morton S. Wilkinson.
2.	John T. Averill	*Eugene M. Wilson.*
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1.	George E. Harris	George E. Harris.
2.	J. L. Morphis	J. L. Morphis.
3.	Henry W. Barry	Henry W. Barry.
4.	George C. McKee	George C. McKee.
5.	LeGrand W. Perce	LeGrand W. Perce.
	MISSOURI.	
1.	*Erastus Wells*	*Erastus Wells.*
2.	G. A. Finkelnburg	G. A. Finkelnburg.
3.	*James R. McCormick*	*James R. McCormick.*
4.	H. E. Havens	Sempronius H. Boyd.
5.	Samuel S. Burdett	Samuel S. Burdett.
6.	*A. Comingo*	Robert T. Van Horn.
7.	Isaac C. Parker	Joel F. Asper.
8.	James G. Blair	John F. Benjamin.
9.	*Andrew King*	David P. Dyer.
	NEBRASKA.	
	John Taffe	John Taffe.
	NEVADA.	
	C. W. Kendall	Thomas Fitch.
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
1.	Elects March 14	Jacob H. Ela.
2.		Aaron F. Stevens.
3.		Jacob Benton.
	NEW-JERSEY.	
1.	John W. Hazleton	William Moore.
2.	*Samuel C. Forker*	*Charles Haight.*
3.	*John T. Bird*	*John T. Bird.*
4.	John Hill	John Hill.
5.	Geo. A. Halsey	*Orestes A. Cleveland.*
	NEW-YORK.	
1.	*Dwight Townsend*	*Henry A Reeves.*
2.	*Thomas Kinsella*	*John G. Schumaker.*
3.	*Henry W. Slocum*	*Henry W. Slocum*
4.	*Robert B. Roosevelt*	*John Fox.*
5.	*William R. Roberts*	*John Morrissey.*
6.	*Samuel S. Cox*	*Samuel S. Cox.*
7.	*Smith Ely, Jr.*	*Harvey C. Calkin.*
8.	*James Brooks*	*James Brooks.*
9.	*Fernando Wood*	*Fernando Wood.*
10.	*Clarkson N. Potter*	*Clarkson N. Potter.*
11.	Charles St. John	Charles H. Van Wyck.
12.	John H. Ketcham	John H. Ketcham.
13.	*Joseph H. Tuthill*	*John A. Griswold.*
14.	*Eli Perry*	*Stephen L. Mayham.*
15.	*Joseph M. Warren*	Adolphus H. Tanner.
16.	*John Rogers*	Orange Ferris.
17.	Wm. A. Wheeler	Wm. A. Wheeler.
18.	*John M. Carroll*	Stephen Sanford.
19.	Elizur H. Prindle	Charles Knapp.
20.	Clinton L. Merriam	Addison H. Laflin.
21.	Ellis H. Roberts	Alex. H. Bailey.
22.	Wm. E. Lansing	John C. Churchill.
23.	Robert H. Duell	Dennis McCarthy.
24.	John E. Seely	George W. Cowles.
25.	Wm. H. Lamport	Wm. H. Kelsey.
26.	Milo Goodrich	Giles W. Hotchkiss.
27.	Horace B. Smith	Hamilton Ward.
28.	Freeman Clark	Charles H. Holmes.
29.	Seth Wakeman	John Fisher.
30.	*Wm Williams*	David S. Bennett.
31.	Walter L. Sessions	Porter Sheldon.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1.	Clinton L. Cobb	Clinton L. Cobb.
2.	Charles R. Thomas	Joseph Dixon.
3.	*Alfred M. Waddell*	Oliver H. Dockery.
4.	*Sion H. Rogers*	*J. Manning, Jr.*
5.	*James M. Leach*	Israel G. Lash.
6.	*Francis E. Shober*	*Francis E. Shober.*
7.	*J. C. Harper*	Alex. H. Jones.
	OHIO.	
1.	Aaron F. Perry	*Peter W. Strader.*
2.	Job E. Stevenson	Job E. Stevenson.
3.	*Lewis D. Campbell*	Robert C. Schenck.
4.	*J. Frank McKinney*	William Lawrence.
5.	*Charles L. Lamison*	*William Mungen.*
6.	John A. Smith	John A. Smith.
7.	Samuel Shellabarger	James J. Winans.
8.	John Beatty	John Beatty.
9.	Charles Foster	*Edward F. Dickinson.*
10.	Erasmus D. Peck	Erasmus D. Peck.
11.	John T. Wilson	John T. Wilson.
12.	*Philadelphus Van Trump*	*Philadelphus Van Trump.*
13.	*George W. Morgan*	*George W. Morgan.*
14.	James Monroe	Martin Welker.
15.	William P. Sprague	Eliakim H. Moore.
16.	John A. Bingham	John A. Bingham.
17.	Jacob A. Ambler	Jacob A. Ambler.
18.	William H. Upson	William H. Upson.
19.	James A. Garfield	James A. Garfield.
	OREGON.	
	Joseph H. Slater	*Joseph S. Smith.*
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1.	*Samuel J. Randall*	*Samuel J. Randall.*
2.	J. V. Creeley (Ind)	Charles O'Neill.
3.	Leonard Myers	Leonard Myers.
4.	William D. Kelley	William D. Kelley.
5.	Alfred C. Harmer	Caleb N. Taylor.
6.	*Ephraim L. Acker*	*John D. Stiles.*
7.	Wash't'n Townsend	Washington Townsend.
8.	*J. Lawrence Getz*	*J. Lawrence Getz.*
9.	Oliver J. Dickey	Oliver Dickey.
10.	John W. Killinger	Henry L. Cake.
11.	*John B. Storms*	*Daniel M. Van Auken.*
12.	L. D. Shoemaker	*George W. Woodward.*
13.	Ulysses Mercur	Ulysses Mercur.
14.	John B. Packer	John B. Packer.
15.	*R. J. Haldeman*	Richard J. Haldeman.
16.	*Benjamin F. Myers*	John Cessna.
17.	*R. Milton Speer*	Daniel J. Morrell.
18.	*Henry Sherwood*	Wm. J. Armstrong.
19.	Glenni W. Scofield	Glenni W. Scofield.
20.	*Samuel Griffith*	Calvin W. Gilfillan.
21.	*Henry D. Foster*	John Covode.
22.	James S. Negley	James S. Negley.
23.	Ebenezer McJunkin	Darwin Phelps.
24.	*William McClelland*	Joseph R. Donley.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1.	Benjamin T. Eames	Thomas A. Jenckes.
2.	James M. Pendleton	Nathan F. Dixon.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1.	Jos. H. Rainey (col.)	Joseph H. Rainey.
2.	R. C. DeLarge (col.)	C. C. Bowen.
3.	R. B. Elliott (col.)	Solomon L. Hoge.
4.	Alex. S. Wallace	Alex. S. Wallace.
	TENNESSEE.	
1.	Roderick R. Butler	Roderick R. Butler.
2.	Horace Maynard	Horace Maynard.
3.	*A. E. Garrett*	William B. Stokes.
4.	*John M. Bright*	Lewis Tillman.
5.	*Edward I. Golliday*	William F. Prosser.
6.	*W. C. Whitthorne*	Samuel M. Arnell.
7.	*Robert C. Caldwell*	Isaac R. Hawkins.
8.	*W. W. Vaughan*	William J. Smith.
	TEXAS.	
1.	Not yet chosen.	J. W. Whitmore.
2.		*John C. Conner.*
3.		William T. Clark.
4.		Edward Degener.
	VERMONT.	
1.	Charles W. Willard	Charles W. Willard.
2.	Luke P. Poland	Luke P. Poland.
3.	Worth. C. Smith	Worthington C. Smith.
	VIRGINIA.	
1.	*John Critcher*	Richard S. Ayer.
2.	James H. Platt	James H. Platt.
3.	Charles H. Porter	Charles H. Porter.
4.	W. H. H. Stowell	*George W. Booker.*
5.	*R. T. W. Duke*	*R. T. W. Duke.*
6.	*John T. Harris*	*William Milnes, Jr.*
7.	*Elliott M. Braxton*	*Lewis McKenzie.*
8.	*William Terry*	*J. K. Gibson.*
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1.	*John J. Davis*	Isaac H. Duval.
2.	James C. McGrew	James C. McGrew.
3.	*Frank Hereford*	John S. Witcher.
	WISCONSIN.	
1.	*Alexander Mitchell*	Halbert E. Paine.
2.	George W. Hazleton	David Atwood.
3.	J. Allen Barber	Amasa Cobb.
4.	*Charles A. Eldridge*	*Charles A. Eldridge.*
5.	Philetus Sawyer	Philetus Sawyer.
6.	Jere. M. Rusk	C. C. Washburn.

CONTESTED SEATS.

B. W. Norris, Republican, contests the seat of William A. Handley, Democrat, as Representative from the Third District of Alabama.

Nelson Tift, Democrat, contests the seat of Richard H. Whiteley, Republican, as Representative from the Second District of Georgia.

Isham Fannin, Republican, contests the seat of D. M. Duboise, Democrat, as Representative from the Fifth District of Georgia.

David S. Gooding, Democrat, contests the seat of Jeremiah M. Wilson, Republican, as Representative from the Fourth District of Indiana

J. H. Harris, colored, Republican, contests the seat of Sion H. Rogers, Democrat, as Representative from the Fourth District of North Carolina.

William F. Prosser, Republican, contests the seat of Edward I. Golliday, as Representative from the Fifth District of Tennessee.

Lewis McKenzie, Democrat, contests the seat of Elliott M. Braxton, also a Democrat, as Representative from the Seventh District of Virginia.

RECAPITULATION.

	Forty-first Congress.	Forty-second Congress.
Republicans	171	131
Democrats	72	96
Vacancies	—	16
Total	243	243

MICHIGAN POLITICS.

The Republican and the Democratic State Conventions—Nominations and Platforms—The Vacancy in Congress.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats of Michigan held Conventions in Lansing last week to nominate candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court of the State and for two Regents of the University. The Republicans renominated **James V. Campbell** for the first office, and for Regents presented the names of Col. C. B. **Grant** and Dr. **Charles Rynd**. For Justice the Democrats nominated **D. Darwin Hughes**, and for Regents J. M. **Sill** and C. B. **Fenton**.

The Republican Convention adopted resolutions declaring that the Republican Party had proved a good party in time of war, and is proving a good party in time of peace; and that it had full faith in the wisdom, prudence and ability of President **Grant**, especially pointing with pleasure and pride to the reduction of taxation and the national debt. They declared that they insist upon a high-minded, intelligent, independent judiciary, with Judges above suspicion, that will stand like a wall for the defense and for the protection of the just rights of the humblest man in the land. Finally, they appealed to the people of the Commonwealth to stand by the party, under whose wise and prudent administration the affairs of the State have grown with unexampled prosperity; the party that has fostered, sustained and supported the humane and educational institutions, that are fast making the State one of the fairest and foremost of all the States of the American Union.

The Democratic Convention declared that while it disapproved and denounced all partisanship in judicial offices, it held that Democrats should use all proper means to select candidates for judicial positions who, whatever party relations may be, are well known to be in sympathy with the Democratic idea of a strict observance of the limitation of power adopted by the people to guard their interests and protect their rights. That the present exigencies of the country and of the State require a rigid adherence to a strict construction of the powers of government under the written Constitution.

That the class legislation of the Republican Party, by which immense private fortunes are being consolidated in the hands of few, to the detriment of the many, public domain wasted, monopolies created, and sections of the country fostered at the expense and to the injury of a greater portion of the nation, deserves the reprehension of all advocates of equal rights for all men. That the time has come when political disabilities should be removed. That the employment of troops of the United States to influence or control elections, is inimical to free Government and ought to be denounced by all free men, and that they will do their utmost to regain power in the State and the nation.

The Republicans of the Fourth District on Wednesday nominated Hon. **Wilder D. Foster**, of Grand Rapids, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the transfer of Hon. **Thomas W. Ferry** to the United States Senate. A Soldiers' Convention on the day following nominated Gen. **Byron M. Cutcheon** for the position, but he asserted that he would not accept unless the nomination was ratified by the regular Republican Convention. Of the Republican candidate the Detroit *Tribune* says: "Mr. **Foster** is an old resident of the State, and has for many years been a prominent citizen and business man of Grand Rapids. He has been a member of the State Senate and three times Mayor of his adopted city. He is a gentleman of good ability, high character, large business experience, well acquainted with the wants of his large and growing district, and has been identified with the Republican Party since its formation. He is now in the prime of life, being about fifty years of age. He is popular among all classes, and will be elected by a large majority."

A Curious Story from Orange County—Mysterious Explosions in a Tunnel.

From the Middletown Press, Feb. 25.

The neighborhood of the Midland Tunnel, about eight miles from Middletown, has been in a state of excitement for several days past. Mysterious explosions occurred in the tunnel on Wednesday, and the laborers have refused to work since. About three months ago, when driving the heading in the tunnel, there occurred for a time a number of similar explosions, at intervals of one or two days, but which were so slight that the attention of the public was not attracted by them. The phenomena ceased entirely until last Wednesday, Feb. 22, when, without the usual warning noise which had accompanied all previous eruptions, a sudden explosion took place, the report of which was as loud as that of a large load of nitro-glycerine. A mass of rock stretching down the whole width of the tunnel, about fifteen feet high, was thrown out. Six of the workmen and the foreman were thrown a distance of twenty feet down the bench. They were considerably bruised and scratched, but no lives were lost or bones broken.

Explosions of less intensity have been constantly taking place since that time, and it has been necessary to board up the entrance to the tunnel to keep back the eager throng of curious people. The rocks are thrown down from the roof, and raised up on the breast. A noise like that occasioned by tearing a heavy piece of cloth is first heard. This tearing lasts from a quarter to a half minute, and then come the final explosions, of varying intensity. Cubic yards of rock are moved from their places, and other rocks are broken to fragments. No smell or vapor accompanies.

These phenomena have only been observed in the west end of the tunnel, in a stretch of about fifty feet. From the impossibility of obtaining direct observations, all attempts at explaining the cause of these eruptions must be only theoretical. The explosions appear to come from a talcose schist, which seems as if injected into the sandstone in dykes about two feet thick. The breaking seems to begin at the point where the workmen drill. It is the opinion of the engineer that the explosions may be consequent on water penetrating the rock, causing expansion of the particles. There is, however, no excess of water in these parts. In many cases the explosions seem to come from the interior of the rock, which is not only broken, but shattered. The workmen were driven out of the tunnel on Wednesday, and were afraid to enter again. They will resume their work as soon as the eruptions cease and it becomes safe in the tunnel.

Nursery and Child's Hospital—Seventeenth Annual Report.

The Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital held their annual meeting yesterday, in the institution, in Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Rev. Dr. **Hall** presided, and read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer. The seventeenth annual report, presented by Mrs. **Mary M. Sullivan**, set forth the original purpose of the managers, to establish a hospital for the care of children of wet-nurses and others who labor away from home. But the number that were offered, and the condition of many of them, led to an enlargement of the views of the managers and the accommodations of the institution. Hence, one after another, the nursery, child's hospital, lying-in hospital and country nursery have sprung into existence. The country nursery was opened on Staten Island last Summer—the State Legislature having appropriated $25,000 to aid in the purchase of ground and buildings for the same. It has been under the management and direction of Mrs. **Dubois**, one of the directresses of the New-York institution. Dr. **Walser** is the resident physician, and the health of the children is reported remarkably good. It is the purpose of the managers as soon as they have sufficient funds, to erect a quarantine addition.

The number of children admitted to, and born in the institution since the last report, is 480, making a total of 708. To these add also 381 adults, making a total of 1,089 persons cared for by this institution during the year. The number of inmates at present under its protection is: children, 205; adults, 127—total, 332. Situations have been provided for forty-three wet nurses during the year. The support of the institution is derived from the annual charity ball, grants from the State, and City subscriptions, donations, and income from board paid by some mothers. The report claims that this is the only institution of the kind and character in the City; that it is trying to save women who have taken the first step aside from a virtuous life, to retrace it and to save them from degradation and shame; and it, therefore, rests its claim upon the support of all humane and charitable natures here with full reliance upon the Divine promise, that "As thy days so shall thy strength be."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Cornelius DuBois, First Directress; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Second Directress; Mrs. Henry Anthon, Third Directress; Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Treasurer; Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Secretary; Miss R. B. Hunter, Assistant Secretary.

Managers—Mrs. D. F. Appleton, Mrs. Abecasis, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Augustus Craven, Mrs. J. C. Fargo, Miss Fellowes, Mrs. W. T. Garner, Mrs. T. Hicks, Mrs. Edmond Knower, Mrs. F. H. Macy, Mrs. C. McCormick, Mrs. H. W. Shelton, Mrs. S. W. Trotter, Mrs. M. W. Ward, Mrs. W. H. Wells, Mrs. C. P. Burdett, Mrs. Tinker, Mrs. H. Averell, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. J. Bleecker, Mrs. Wm. T. Coleman, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. J. C. Fremont, Mrs. T. Garner, Mrs. James Hoy, Mrs. Wm. Kingsland, Mrs. G. H. Lemist, Mrs. I. P. Martin, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Clarence Seward, Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. E. Woolton, Mrs. C. W. McCune, Mrs. Robertson.

Attending Physicians—J. J. Hull, M. D., J. B. Reynolds, M. D., W. T. Lusk, M. D., J. W. McLane, M. D.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—H. C. Eno, M. D.

Consulting Physicians—Edward Delafield, M. D., H. D. Bulkley, M. D., T. M. Markoe, M. D., T. G. Thomas, M. D.

Advisory Committee—Edward Cooper, Erastus Brooks, Cornelius DuBois.

After interesting services by the children and closing prayer the meeting adjourned.

Destructive Fire in Brooklyn—Loss About $20,000.

A fire, which resulted in the destruction of about $20,000 worth of property, occurred yesterday morning, on Clermont-avenue, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn. The flames are supposed to have originated in a stable owned by by Dr. **Henry Rosenthal**, whence they spread with remarkable rapidity to the surrounding buildings, most of which were frame structures. For a time it seemed as if the entire block, facing upon Adelphi-street would be destroyed, but by the energetic action of the firemen, the damage was limited to the following buildings:

Mr. **Rosenthal**, No. 484 Clermont-avenue, $1,500; insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $850. **R. Laughman & Sons**, stable, No. 486 Clermont-avenue, loss $500; insured in the Astor Insurance Company for $5,000, on building, and $2,000 on stock.

Geo. Louden, stable, No. 482 Clermont-avenue. Loss on stock and building. Insured in the American Insurance Company for $2,000.

No. 486 Clermont-avenue was owned by **Charles Robbins**, who loses, on building $400; insured for $1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

No. 488 Clermont avenue, owned by **Walter Robbins**, was damaged to the amount of $150.

In Adelphi-street a number of losses were sustained through the fright of the people in turning their furniture out on the street, and several houses on the rear of lots were destroyed.

Wm. McCahill owns the building No. 481, which was slightly damaged. The building was occupied by families named **O'Connor**, **O'Brien**, **Lyons**, and **Hanley**, whose united losses amount to about $500, on which there was no insurance.

No. 479 Adelphi-street was owned by **James Higgenbotham** who loses $500; insured for $500 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. It was occupied by **Thomas Moran**, **Catherine Foy**, **Richard Connor** and **Frank Whitehouse**, whose united losses amount to $500.

No. 479 Adelphi, owned by Mrs. Barbara Graham, was damaged to the amount of $100; insured for $2,500, in the Etna Insurance Company of New-York. It was occupied by **John Ryan**, **Martin Searey** and Mrs. **Bigneski**, whose united loss amounts to $700, on which there was no insurance.

No. 475 Adelphi-street was owned by E. **McKinney**. The loss on the building amounts to $1,000; insured in the Phoenix Insurance Company for $1,250. It was occupied by **Edward McCann** and **John Cassidy**, whose united losses amount to $250.

No. 473 Adelphi street was occupied as a stable by **Edward McCann**, whose loss amounts to $500. Not insured.

RELIGIOUS STATE SUBSIDIES.

Action of the Baptist Ladies' Home Society—State Aid Accepted—A Strong Protest Against it.

The Madison-avenue Baptist Church was filled, Tuesday afternoon, on the occasion of the meeting of the patrons and members of the Baptist Ladies' Home Society to discuss the action of the Board of Managers in accepting a lease of land from the City. Rev. Dr. **Armitage** contended that the action of the managers should be sustained. He was followed by Rev. Dr. **Wm. R. Williams**, on the other side, who read the following letter:

New-York, Feb. 18, 1871.

Reverend and Dear Friend: The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, have noticed with great interest the position taken by yourself and others in regard to the proposed acceptance by a Baptist Benevolent Society of a lease of valuable public property, for a term of years, at a nominal rent. The ends which that Society intends to serve are so humane that such a public co-operation in them may seem at first sight to be entirely fitting and desirable. But it is well understood that the proposed charity is restricted both in its agents and in its objects to the limits of one Christian denomination, and that it is to be identified with especial denominational instruction and worship. There is but one contingency, as we think, under which the appropriation of public property to denominational use could justly be made; namely, when the community, of whose property their rulers are only trustees, have so entire confidence in the impartiality and wisdom with which the trustees will distribute the public bounty to all the religious sects, that a real and generous acquiescence is felt in each particular grant. It is more than doubtful whether in such a community as ours such an acquiescence as a governmental distribution of religious gifts could even be secured or deserved. It is very certain that our present rulers have not secured it, and that they hold no sort of consent from the great body of our taxpayers for any sectarian appropriations of the public wealth. The mere remission of church taxes, to which we observe some reference was made by those who oppose your argument, is another matter entirely; and we are aware of no considerable opposition to the custom of the City authorities of relieving equally all religious congregations from the pecuniary support of a Government to which they render such efficient moral aid. But that the very valuable property of the City should, at the choice of our rulers, be diverted from the City to uses which, however charitable, inure directly to the strength and increase of particular religious denominations, is felt by all thoughtful and disinterested men among us to be a great wrong.

The wrong, as is well known, has hitherto been done chiefly in the interests of that one denomination which is most largely represented in our City Government, and which wields the greatest influence in our State Legislature; and there is no reason to doubt that the chief tide of public gifts will continue to flow in that same channel. The sole cure for so great an evil will be found at length in that popular indignation which is sure to rise against this systematic aggrandizement of the Roman Catholic Church. But it needs, we think, very little reflection to discover that this ultimate rally of all good citizens against this enormous wrong must be materially delayed by every act like that which is now proposed to the Baptist Home Society. For while the advantage proffered to your denomination will be but the "dust of the balance," in proportion to the immense and growing subsidies to the Romish Church, the fact that it has been accepted will be enough to confuse in many minds an issue that ought to be kept as clear as noonday. It would certainly be a shrewd device of our rulers to enlist the great Baptist denomination in defense of their system of religious gifts. But we hope sincerely that no estimate of a temporary pecuniary advantage will mislead the trustees of this excellent charity into the acceptance of so mischievous a favor. We trust, dear Sir, that our direct and vital interest in what we regard as one of the most important public issues of our day will more than excuse us for thus expressing our heartiest approbation of the views which you have maintained, and our solicitous desire that your counsels may prevail.

We are yours, with great respect,

(Signed,) Isaac Ferris, William Adams, George B. Cheever, Philip Schaff, Howard Crosby, Henry M. Field, J. Hall, Talbot W. Chambers, Roswell D. Hitchcock, M. C. Sutphen, George L. Prentiss, W. M. Paxton, E. P. Rogers, J. P. Durbin, James Brown, Thos. De Witt, W. W. Newell, S. D. Burchard, W. G. T. Shedd, John Spaulding, O. Eastman, Jas. O. Murray, James W. Beekman, Horace Greeley, H. D. Ganse, W. E. Dodge, Jr., Charles Butler, C. D. Foss, G. W. Abbe, L. E. Jackson, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Henry C. Potter, E. A. Washburn, Howard Potter, George J. Mingins, John Colton Smith.

A vote upon the question was taken at 5 o'clock, by which the action of the trustees in accepting the lease was approved by 126 to 36.

Feather-Weight Pastimes—Rough and Tumble Fight Between Pugilists.

"**Billy**" **Edwards**, a resident of this City, and "**Sam**" **Collyer**, of Baltimore, have for some time been at loggerheads, as each claims to be the proud champion of the light-weights. These men have twice met in the "roped arena" and on each occasion **Collyer** suffered defeat. The Baltimorean was never satisfied, however, and he and his friends claimed that the victories achieved by **Edwards** were due more to accident than the courage and strength of the winner. A third match was made between the men for a large stake, and a forfeit of $500 was paid in to the stakeholder, Mr. **Queen**, by the rival pugilists. **Collyer**, however, failed to pay in his installments, so the fight was declared "off," and the money forfeited to **Edwards**, being duly paid over by **Queen** to **Harry Hill**, **Edwards'** backer. This proceeding so enraged the **Collyer** faction that **Jim Haggerty**, who was recently shot by "Reddy, the Blacksmith," and **Billy Tracy**, another ruffian, whose fight with the notorious **Jim Draper** was the immediate cause of **Haggerty's** death, rushed into **Hill's** concert-saloon, in Houston-street, one night with the intention, **Edwards'** friends say, of either killing **Edwards** or giving him a tremendous thrashing. They failed in that, however, as **Hill** came to the rescue of his protégé and drove the assailants from the place.

Since then **Collyer** has sued Mr. **Queen** for the $500 declared forfeit, and the result was a compromise, the money being paid back. This procedure of **Collyer** created considerable bad feeling among the pugilistic fraternity, and several bar-room rows resulted from it, until the matter became so hotly contested that the principals came together yesterday, and enjoyed a regular rough and tumble fight.

About noon yesterday **Sam Collyer** entered the liquor saloon kept by **Harry Hill** and **Billy Edwards**, at No. 8 Centre-street, and began abusing **Edwards** in the most outrageous manner. He called "**Billy**" a coward and many other bad names, and threw upon him the onus of the failure to bring on the projected fight. **Edwards**, being naturally an inoffensive man, tried to conciliate **Collyer**, and finally refused to have any conversation with him, referring him to the *Clipper* office for a new challenge, already sent in. **Collyer**, finding that he could not annoy **Edwards** with his tongue, made a sudden spring and landed his clenched fist on **Billy's** forehead, thereby bringing blood. **Edwards** immediately closed with his assailant, and then began a regular rough and tumble fight in the bar-room, the few congenial spectators carefully guarding the doors from the Police. The fight lasted scarcely five minutes, but **Collyer** left the bar-room with a frightful wound in his cheek, a battered forehead, and other marks of **Edwards'** kind regards. **Edwards** found his knuckles "skinned" by the encounter, and his face showed the marks of **Collyer's** fists in a few slight bruises and scratches. Of course the Police paid no attention to the disturbance, and **Collyer** was taken care of by his friends. The row may lead to a more determined arrangement for another pugilistic encounter between these light-weight champions.

Reception of the William Haw, Jr., Coterie.

"A sound of revelry" was heard in Harlem Music Hall, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue, last evening. It was occasioned by the mirthful proceedings of the Wm. Haw, Jr., Coterie, assembled for the purpose of giving them a first annual reception. "Fair women and brave men," good music and good nature, combined to make it an affair to be long remembered by its participants. The toilets of the ladies were remarkable for their richness and taste, and to particularize would only be to reproduce a catalogue of the style of dresses worn at the finest affairs of the season in this City. There were to be noticed among the throng many gentlemen who are conspicuous for their devotion to the cause of regular Republicanism in the upper part of the Island. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. **Wm. F. Haraden**, **Stephen S. Doty**, **John Cooper**, Sr., and **Wm. Haw**, Jr., (the lion of the evening,) together with **Wm. J. Robinson**, of the Custom-house. Space will not permit the enumeration of many other notabilities who shared in the general glee of the hour, and the names of many ladies are omitted on account of their bashful reluctance to appear in public print.

The Brooklyn Police—Transfer of Roundsmen.

The following order looking to the more thorough discharge of Police duty was promulgated by the Police Commissioners, yesterday:

Patrick Campbell, Esq., Chief of Police:

Sir: With the view to promote greater efficiency in the Patrol force of this Department, I deem it proper to make a general transfer of roundsmen, that any familiarity between them and the platoons with whom they have been so long associated may be broken, and personal friendship not interfere with an impartial and fearless discharge of duty. You will therefore transfer roundsmen from and to the several Precincts as follows: From the First to the Second, from the Second to the Third, from the Third to the Fourth, from the Fourth to the First, from the Fifth to the Sixth, from the Sixth to the Fifth, from the Ninth to the Tenth, from the Tenth to the Ninth. Respectfully,

D. D. BRIGGS, President.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Twenty Deaths by Small-Pox Last Week.

Efforts in the Board of Health to Perpetuate Life-Destroying Nuisances—Proceedings of the Board Yesterday—Important Reports Presented.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour. Mr. **Manierre** presided in the absence of President **Bosworth**, on account of sickness, and the following Commissioners were present: **Barr**, **Carnochan**, **Ceccarini**, **Mullaly**, Dr. **Stephen Smith**.

Upon reports from the attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in twelve cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board.

The following report was read:

The Sanitary Committee has considered the application of **Kane & Ryan**, for a permit to dump manure on the vacant lots at the foot of East Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, and the petitions and remonstrances in relation thereto, and respectfully reports:

1. That the premises used by **Kane & Ryan** for dumping manure are also used by them for the storage of manure, and in preparing it for the market. The latter process involves the decomposition of the straw and coarse parts of the manure, and during the process the manure is frequently stirred, turned and exposed to the action of the atmosphere.

2. That the large accumulations of manure, particularly during the process of preparing for the market, give off gas of the most offensive character, which pervade and corrupt the air of the neighboring districts, enter the dwellings of the people, and make them, especially the crowded tenements of the poor, almost uninhabitable.

3. That these offensive odors are detrimental to life and health. Pure air is an essential element of human existence, and it is the universal opinion of the medical profession that the odors arising from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter impair the health and shorten the lives of the people. Many cases of fever are directly attributed by competent physicians to the exhalations from decomposing manure, while all cases of sickness, especially among children, are aggravated by the impurities of the atmosphere resulting from this cause.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that a permit be not granted to **Kane & Ryan**, or to any other party or parties, to dump manure upon vacant lots in or near the built-up portions of this City.

Your Committee also beg leave to submit as their opinion:

1. That it is possible and practicable to remove, daily, from this City, all the manure that is produced. Even during the most inclement weather of the Winter season there is rarely a day that steamers and tugboats do not leave the wharves of the City in the regular course of business, and the winds and tides promptly move the ice from the slips and from the East and North Rivers.

2. That although dealers in manure may not be able to pay so high a price for that article if compelled to remove it daily from the City limits, there is abundant evidence that the business will so adjust itself that the manure will not accumulate in the stables.

3. That no working men will be deprived of employment by the refusal of this Board to grant permits to dump manure on this island, except the men who are engaged in stirring and turning manure, inasmuch as there will be the same number of carts and men required in removing manure from the stables to the boats.

Your Committee also recommends that measures be taken to cause the immediate removal of all manure now stored or deposited at this place, and to prevent any future deposits, in or near the built-up portions of this City of this offensive material.

Commissioner **Mullaly** moved that the report be laid on the table until a full Board should be present, and that meantime the permit which expired yesterday should be continued. The first part of the motion being announced as carried, the yeas and nays were ordered on the continuance of the permit, when, Commissioners **Mullaly**, **Carnochan** and **Barr** voting in the affirmative, and Commissioners **Ceccarini**, **Manierre** and S. **Smith** in the negative, the motion was lost, and **Kane & Ryan** were without a permit. Mr. **Mullaly** made several desperate renewals of the attempt to obtain it, but without success, as Messrs. **Ceccarini**, **Manierre** and S. **Smith** were persistent in their refusal to perpetuate the life-destroying nuisance. It was understood, however, that had all the members been present the permit would have been granted, as only President **Bosworth** would have voted against it, while it was believed that Messrs. **Gross** and **Henry Smith** would have voted for it, thus giving the manure party a majority of the whole Board.

In accordance with a previous order of the Board, City Sanitary Inspector **Morris** made a report on the signers of the petition in favor of the continuance of the permit, in which it was shown that all the signers were actual residents or owners of property in the vicinity. Commissioner **Mullaly** declared that there had been an unjust discrimination in ordering this examination, and moved that the City Sanitary Inspector be directed to make the like inquiries as to the signers of the petition for the revocation of the permit, which was accordingly ordered. Mr. **Mullaly** then rested for a short time from his labors in behalf of the manure nuisance, and the Board proceeded to other business.

A report was presented from the Street-cleaning Committee transmitting a letter from the superintendent of the contractor in which it was claimed that the streets were in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances, but that advantage is being taken of the present mild weather to remove the ashes and garbage which have accumulated in the streets during the cold weather. In connection with the same subject, City Sanitary Inspector **Norris** made a report recommending that between the 1st of May and 1st of November of the present year the streets below Fourteenth-street, with few exceptions noted, be swept daily, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, three times per week, and above the latter street, semi-weekly. This additional street-cleaning to be done by the Board at an extra expense was declared to be essential as a sanitary precaution, and the report was, therefore, referred to the Sanitary and Street-Cleaning Committees jointly.

Among the reports of the City Sanitary Inspector was one showing a stable to be in a most horrible condition, accompanied with a recommendation that the permit be revoked. Mr. **Mullaly** again came promptly forward to the rescue of the threatened nuisance, and moved that the permit be continued, which motion was lost by the stereoyped vote of **Mullaly**, **Carnochan** and **Barr** in the affirmative, and **Ceccarini**, **Manierre** and Dr. **Stephen Smith** in the negative.

The following important report on the mortality of the week was presented by Dr. **Russell**, Register, and being read, was referred to the Sanitary Committee:

I have the honor to report 491 registered deaths for the past week, being a decrease of 13 as compared with the previous week. The most important fact herein exhibited, is that of the large number of deaths from small-pox, which destroyed 20 lives during the week. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that so great a mortality from this disease has not been registered in any other week since the corresponding one of 1870, in which exactly the same number of deaths were reported. During the week the deaths from scarlatina were 19, the same as for the previous week, while those from measles increased from 15 to 20. There were registered only 2 deaths from typhoid fever, and none from typhus, against 3 and 1 respectively in each of the two weeks preceding. Their cognate disease—relapsing fever—would seem to have virtually disappeared, as far as is indicated by the mortality returns, no fatal case having occurred since Jan. 15, and but two during the present year. The mortality from phthisis pulmonalis was excessive, amounting to 101, or twenty per cent. of the total. Local respiratory diseases, on the other hand, were credited with only 71 deaths against 102 for the previous week.

City Sanitary Inspector **Morris**, in connection with the same subject, made his usual weekly report on the movements of contagious diseases, which shows the following new cases during the week ending on Saturday: Typhoid fever, 9; relapsing fever, 2; scarlet fever, 74; small-pox, 52; measles, 92; diphtheria, 15. There were only 34 cases of small-pox during the previous week, thus showing an increase of 18. The reports were referred to the Sanitary Committee.

New business being in order, Commissioner **Mullaly** made a last effort for his manure friends, who were seated immediately behind him, by offering a resolution that until the Board shall come to some definite determination respecting the disposition of stable manure, a permit be granted to **Kane & Ryan**, and accompanied it with further reference to the unjust discriminations made by the Board, to which no one thought it worth while to reply. The vote was then taken with the usual result, whereupon one of the manure men exploded in a subdued profane expression, and at last being convinced that nothing could be done departed, leaving the Board at liberty to adjourn, which it accordingly did after passing a resolution to pay Mrs. **Sarah F. Norton** $500 for extra services performed in the Sanitary Bureau by her late husband, **Norris R. Norton**.

The Rural Club of New-York.

Among a people whose sinews of strength and whose basis of prosperity are agriculture, any organization through which advanced ideas and practical truth may be shed abroad, is to be commended. The American Institute Farmers' Club meets this requirement quite fully, and is doing a valuable work. Many gentlemen who love the country, and are connected with farms, or gardens, or fruit, have thought something more was needed, where good cheer and intellectual growth, in connection with rural progress and taste, might be combined. On Tuesday evening, in one of the parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel, this idea took the form of a Society, and was christened the Rural Club of New-York. The gentlemen present proceeded to adopt a constitution and by-laws, and elected the officers, all of whom were present. Four meetings are to be held annually. The Club has a large field of usefulness open before it. The following are the officers: President, **Horace Greeley**; Vice-Presidents, N. C. Ely, D. D. T. Moore, J. V. C. Smith; Recording Secretary, J. Lyman; Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Cra call; Treasurer, H. T. Williams; Executive Committee, F. M. Hexamer, P. T. Quinn, F. D. Curtis, J. D. Bragdon.

Custom-House Statistics.

The statistics of the Warehouse Division of the Custom-house for the month of February show the entries on hand for liquidation on the 1st ult. to have been 733, and those received during the month 2,189, making a total of 2,922. Of these, 2,318 were entered for liquidation, and 604 await returns. The warehouse Nos. 1 and 9 Bridge-street has been closed, and one owned by WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, in Warren-street. The foreign exports passed during February were 431, and new warehouse bonds to the number of 1,639 were filed.

The duty collected at Castle Garden during the month was $688 42, and the number of passengers landed was 3,489. The seizures were three in number.

During the last month the number of vessels entered from foreign ports was 420, and from domestic ports 201, making a total of 621. The clearances for foreign ports were 322, and for domestic ports 289, making a total of 611. The classification by nationality shows 209 entries of American vessels to 165 British.

The Thirteenth-Street Fire—The Insurances.

There is very little to be added to the complete report published in the TIMES, yesterday, of the disastrous fire in East Thirteenth-street on the previous evening. The losses of MINER & STEVENS is about as stated, although they are not yet able to give the exact amount. They had only $18,000 insurance, divided among the following companies: Commonwealth, $2,500; Mechanics' and Traders', $3,000; New-Amsterdam, $3,000; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Merchants', $2,000; Lafayette, $2,000; Security, $2,000, and Grocers', $1,000. All the buildings injured or destroyed belonged to FREDERICK GROTE, No. 84 Fulton-street, and were insured for $27,500. The loss of SCHULTZ & WALKER, mineral water manufacturers, at No. 112 West Fourteenth-street, will not exceed $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

The persons injured at the fire were all doing well yesterday, and no fears were entertained that there would be a fatal result in any of the cases.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 93.—*Henry Amy* vs. *John Burkholder et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This is another of the Western bond cases. The County of Des Moines having issued and repudiated such, a judgment was obtained thereon, and a peremptory mandamus ordered and served on the Supervisors commanding them to levy a tax sufficient to pay it. The Supervisors neglected still to levy the tax, and by the code of the State they thereby became personally liable for the debt; and this action is to enforce that liability. The defense was that an injunction had been issued by the State Court restraining the Supervisors from levying the tax; but notwithstanding such process they were proceeding to levy the tax when they were attached by the State Court and put under bonds to obey the injunction, which bonds were still in force. It was also pleaded that the statutes making them personally liable had been repealed. The plaintiff demurred, setting up that these reasons were assigned by the defendant as good cause why the mandamus should not issue, and they were deemed insufficient by the State Court; and that the State Courts have no authority to interfere with or stop proceedings in Federal Courts, either by injunction or otherwise; that the defendants were personally liable, the same, notwithstanding the repeal, and that as to the plaintiff's claim the repeal was void. The Court overruled the demurrer, and the cause is here for review upon the questions thus presented.

C. Whitaker and J. Grant for plaintiff.

No. 90—*A. Levy* vs. *A. T. Stewart & Co.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This is an action on a note of Levy's, made in August, 1860, and delivered to Stewart & Co. The defense was the Louisiana statute of prescription of five years. The judgment was for the plaintiffs below, the Court holding that the statute did not run during the time that the plaintiffs were debarred from commencing their action by reason of the existence of war. The plaintiff in error insists that prescription is governed by the law of the former, or, in other words, the law of the State, and when the law relating to it is ascertained, it governs all judicial proceedings, whether the same are instituted in the State or the Federal Courts. A claim of a citizen of another State against a citizen of Louisiana, on a Louisiana contract, must be determined the same as if between the citizens of Louisiana. The prescription of that State was against minors and interdicted persons, and also against citizens of another State. The Courts of the State have held as between their own citizens that parties were bound to sue when the war terminated, and that they did not have five years from that date in which to sue; and it is maintained that this is the law for the Courts of the United States, which will follow the interpretation placed upon the Louisiana Code by the Louisiana Courts. It is also contended that the act of 1864, by a true construction of its phraseology, is limited in its application to cases to which the United States are a party. The defendants in error maintain the correctness of the decision below for the reasons given.

P. Phillips for plaintiffs in error; S. M. Johnson for defendants.

No. 94.—*The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company* vs. *John Dubois.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—The defendant in error claimed damages in the Court below of the Railroad Company, for alleged infringements of a patent right granted to him for an improvement in the mode of building piers for bridges. The defense was that the letters patent were obtained by fraud and imposition, the patentee not having been the original inventor, and much conflicting evidence was adduced on the trial on that point. The Court below, however, ruled in favor of the plaintiff below, and the verdict was against the Company for $10,600. The writ of error brings up the record for review, and the facts in evidence are considered at length in the decision. Wm. Schley and Thomas Donaldson for plaintiffs in error; Wm. H. Armstrong and Samuel Linn for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 1.

Before Judge Cardozo.

"MARRIED, NOT MATED."

Elizabeth Miller vs. *John Miller.*—This was a motion by plaintiff to set aside a decree of divorce obtained against her, the grounds of the motion being that the decree was obtained without proper notice to the defendant in that suit, this plaintiff. The facts are somewhat novel, and though already noticed in the TIMES, may be briefly recalled as follows: John Miller and his wife, Elizabeth, the parties to this proceeding, and Josiah Gross and his wife Rosina Gross, were old friends. It is intimated that there must have been some mistake in mating the parties, and that in the confusion of events the wrong halves became united. But however this may be, one fact appears undisputed, that Mrs. Miller was accustomed to give expression to her dissatisfaction with the conduct of Miller toward Mrs. Gross, and Mrs. Gross was equally dissatisfied with the supposed relations between Mr. Gross and Mrs. Miller. Nor did the accused parties seem to take such accusations much to heart, for they not unfrequently took occasion to remark to their respective legal matrimonial companions that, somehow or other, there had been a mistake, and the wrong parties were united, for Mr. Miller felt a decided preference for Mrs. Gross, and Mrs. Gross was not above admitting that Miller was not absolutely more repulsive to her eyes than was Gross. Finally, the parties set about righting the original mistake, and to this end Miller brought suit to obtain a divorce against his wife, and Mrs. Gross brought suit to obtain a similar decree against her husband, both suits having been commenced by advertising the processes. In due time both suits were sent before a referee, and a decree obtained and confirmed by the Court during the latter part of last year. Eleven days after the decree in both suits, Mr. Miller and Mrs. Gross, believing themselves in a position to correct previous mistakes, drew closer the bond of natural affinity by becoming united in the bonds of matrimony. During this time Mrs. Miller was out in Detroit, having been separated from her husband, and claims that she never had any notice of the suit; that her husband well knew her address, and could have mailed her a copy of the summons and complaint, and that the allegations upon which the decree of divorce was obtained against her were false. She now asserts her right to be heard in defense, and makes this motion to open the default and permit her to come in and plead. Miller, the present defendant and plaintiff's former half, opposes this strenuously, claiming that his wife had left him, and that at the time of commencing the suit for divorce, he was entirely ignorant of her whereabouts.

Judge CARDOZO has taken the case under consideration, and in due course will, no doubt, satisfactorily determine the questions of law in the case, as well as, it may be hoped, the more abstruse problem of natural affinities between the parties.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

Before Judge Robinson.

ABANDONMENT OF CAUSE OF ACTION—A REVIVAL OF FAMILY TROUBLES.

Rachael Heillmer et al. vs. *James M. Crombeen.*—The defendant is the son-in-law of one of the plaintiffs and brother-in-law of the others, and, according to the papers used in this proceeding, had forged the name of the firm to three notes, amounting to $2,800, which, to save the honor of the family, plaintiffs had paid. They further allege that he having again got into questionable notoriety and his wife have separated from him, they have assumed the right to recover back the money paid by them. Judge Robinson granted an order of arrest, fixing defendant's bail at $3,000, and the present motion is for an order to show cause why, on the original affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted, it should not be vacated.

Judge Robinson granted the order to show cause.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In consequence of repairs being made in the Special Term room of the Court of Common Pleas, *ex parte* business will be attended to in Trial Term room, Part 2, from 10 to 11 A. M. each day. By order of the Court.

NATHL. JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 1.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

THE VALUE OF HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BONDS.

H. W. T. Mali & Co. vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This is an action to recover on fifteen bonds issued by the defendant in 1850, the gold value of which would be $19,543 72 at the highest rate. The defendant claims that if the value of the gold in currency is recoverable, it is only at the rate on the day of trial. Decision reserved.

N. F. Smith for plaintiff; J. R. Strong and F. Loomis for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 1.

Before Judge Gross.

THE NEPTUNE CRUELTIES—$25 DAMAGES FOR A KICK.

Johnson vs. *Peabody.*—This, as already reported in the TIMES, was a suit by plaintiff, one of the colored sailors who got his hands frozen on board the *Neptune*, against Capt. Peabody for an assault committed on him during the voyage. The chief point on which the testimony was taken was in reference to one occasion, when the plaintiff was unable to do duty because of his frozen hands, and the Captain pushed and kicked him in consequence.

The Court awarded the plaintiff $25 damages.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 1.

By Judge Cardozo.

Benty *vs.* Benty; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

By Judge Freedman.

John McGinn *vs.* Joseph Ross; Henry C. Boyd *vs.* Alexander H. Ritchie; Gabrielle Saltzer *vs.* Sarah Tindall; William R. McDonald *vs.* The Anchor Life Insurance Company; James Stewart *vs.* Henry M. Field; Abraham D. Leigh *vs.* Isaac N. Blew; William J. Bacon *vs.* John E. Risley; orders granted.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

The Glenville Woolen Company *vs.* Alexander J. Cameron. Same *vs.* Joseph Ripley; motion denied, with costs.

By Judge Monell.

Ford *vs.* Ford; see memorandum for counsel with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

By Judge Robinson.

Newell *vs.* Kidd; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event.

Delmar *vs.* Jarrige; motion denied without prejudice to renew on further affidavits.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 1.

By Judges Barnard, Gilbert and Tappan.

Joseph Battell *vs.* Geo. W. Burrill; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Josiah Bowers *vs.* George G. Johnson, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs.

Henry O'Brien *vs.* George W. Roosevelt, &c.; judgment for plaintiff on verdict for $70 and interest, and including $50 specially found; judgment to be settled by Justice TAPPAN. No costs on appeal.

In the matter of the application of W. G. Ackerman, an Assessor, &c.; order reversed, with $10 costs, and proceedings removed to County Court of Westchester County. Opinion by Judge TAPPAN.

Edward M. White *vs.* Spencer H. Smith, &c.; judgment and order denying new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge GILBERT.

Jane Quinn *vs.* Geo. B. Skinner; judgment and order denying new trial, reversed and new trial granted, cost to abide event. Opinion by Judge GILBERT.

Edward Ingram, &c., *vs.* Matthew A. Crooker, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge GILBERT.

Wm. J. Williams *vs.* Ilden Egbert; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge TAPPAN.

A. B. Reed *vs.* J. B. Weiart; order granting new trial affirmed on condition that defendant pay costs of the action since and including the trial within thirty days; otherwise order reversed. Opinion by Judge PRATT.

J. B. Weiart *vs.* Silas D. Gardner, &c.; order granting new trial affirmed, on condition that plaintiff pay costs of and since the former trial within thirty days; otherwise order reversed. Opinion by Judge PRATT.

In the matter of the Evergreens; order reversed without costs, and amendment of order of June 15, 1868, granted as asked for by receiver, without prejudice to any future application. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

Geo. W. Miller *vs.* T. P. White et al.; judgment and order denying new trial affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge TAPPAN; Judge BARNARD dissenting.

J. H. Van Brunt *vs.* J. Colville et al.; judgment reversed with costs, and judgment ordered for defendant on verdict. Opinion by Judge TAPPAN.

Simeon T. Hyde *vs.* Jos. M. Greenwood, impleaded, &c.; judgment reversed on question of fact, and new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge TAPPAN; Judge BARNARD dissenting.

F. E. L. Ramsdell *vs.* The City of Newburg; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge TAPPAN; Judge BARNARD not sitting.

Carl Holm *vs.* Christ. Wust; judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

Wilson J. Terry *vs.* Wm. H. Ludlow; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge GILBERT.

Michael K. Burke *vs.* Owen O. Reilley; judgment affirmed, with costs.

R. Saltonstall *vs.* A. G. Rogers; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Anna L. Saynes *vs.* Maria Rathbone; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge BARNARD; Judge GILBERT dissenting.

Patrick Rogers *vs.* Harriet Linsheimer; judgment reversed, and a new trial ordered; costs to abide events.

The People ex rel. Cooke *vs.* The Commissioners of Greenburg, &c.; proceedings affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judges BARNARD and TAPPAN.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 194—Learned vs. Ryder.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
131—Woodruff vs. Naylor.
233—Josephthal vs. Totten.
234—Union Paper Collar Company vs. Mack.
336—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
100—Clark vs. N. Y. Fire Ins. and Trust Co.
105—Beach vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
49—Reinheimer vs. C. P., N. and E. Railroad Co.
704—Lippincott vs. Niblo.
662—Tregear vs. D. D., E. Broadway and B. Railroad Co.
779—Abbott vs. Puffer.
690—Berolzine vs. Andreas
538—Wright vs. Van Ness.
803—Simpson vs. Dey.
804—Pratt vs. Kahn.
805—N. P. Railroad Co. vs. Waterhouse.
807—Bowman vs. Stanton.
808—Henrique vs. Martin.
809—Bennett vs. Stern.
810—Wyatt vs. Halloway.
811—Curley vs. Gould.
812—Cameron vs. Derkheimer.

MARINE COURT.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

No.
5884—O'Brien vs. Stothoff.
5885—Isaacks vs. Peterson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. James Wood; murder.
2—The People vs. Louis M. Van Eaten; forgery.
3—The People vs. Peter Cosgrove and others; burglary.
4—The People vs. Tunis Tremper; larceny.
5—The People vs. John Ryan; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Morris Quill; larceny money.
7—The People vs. Isaac Levy; receiving stolen goods.
8—The People vs. Emma Johnson; larceny from person.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62.112¾	1100 N.Y.C. & H.R.R. 96⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112¾	400 do. 96¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 small.......112	200 do.........b3. 96½
2,000 do...........112¼	100 do.........b30. 96⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111¼	515 do. 96⅜
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.111⅛	100 do.....b. c., b3. 96⅜
7,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C., x int.........109⅝	200 do..........s30. 96⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. O.. 63⅞	100 do..........s60. 96⅛
5,000 Ga. St. 7s. G. B. 94	100000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 92¾
20,000 N. C. O. Bonds. 48⅝	200 Erie Pref......... 45
3,000 N.C. St. 6s, new, bet. call...... 28	5 do. 44¼
20,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 60⅛	460 Reading........... 99⅝
15,000 do......... 60	20 do. 99¾
2,000 do., Apl. & O. 61¼	20 Mich. Central.....117¾
2,000 N. Y. St. B.L.C.107½	800 L. S. & M. So..... 96⅝
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 91½	1100 do...bet. call. 97⅛
2,000 Erie, 1st........ 98½	100 do.........b3. 97
46,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 95¼	55 Panama............ 72¾
8,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 85¼	100 Union Pacific..... 27⅝
5,000 do......... 85	200 do.........s60. 27⅛
15,000 do......... 86	500 do...bet. call. 27⅝
20,000 Union Pac. L.G. 76	400 do. 27½
10,000 M. S. S. F. Bs...101	300 do. 27¾
3,000 C.&N. W. I. Bs. 94	1500 do. 28¼
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st... 93¾	1000 do. 28
2,000 Cle.&T. S. F. B.101	200 Clev. & Pitts. 107¾
1,000 Cle. &Pitts. 4th. 81	300 do. 107⅞
500 C.&Alt. In. Bds. 95	200 do...bet. call 108
1,000 D. & S. C. 1st... 94	200 Chic. & N. W..... 77¾
9,000 St. L.&I.M. 1st. 89½	500 do. 78
20,000 Cle. & Pitts. C.. 87¼	700 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 89
1,000 M.&St.P. 8s, 1st.103⅝	200 do..........b3. 89¼
6,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 85½	100 do.........b15. 89
1,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10C. 93¾	100 do.........b10. 89
5,000 T. P. & W. 2d... 70	300 do...bet. call. 89¼
15,000 C. F. & M. 1st... 82	400 do. 89⅜
6,000 Long Dock Bs... 86	200 do. 89¾
100 Bk. of Commerce..119	1800 do. 89½
11 Park Bank........156	500 do. 89⅝
10 Del. & Hud. Can.. 117	40 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 84
30 Bk. of North Am.102½	100 do...bet. call. 84¼
200 Cen. Nat. Bank...103	100 Chic. & R. I.....109¾
1900 West. U. Tel..... 51⅝	200 do. 109⅞
1300 do. 51½	600 Mil. & St. P. 53⅜
541 do. 51¾	114 do. 53½
300 do...bet.call. 51⅝	100 do..........b3. 53⅝
100 Quick'er Min. Co.. 14¼	100 do.. bet. call. 53⅝
100 do....bet. call. 14¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 74⅝
100 Con. Coal, Md., b.c. 24	10 P., F. W. & C. G.... 96
200 Mariposa Min. Co. 7	516 Del., L. & W...... 105
300 Mariposa Pref... 11	418 do. 104¼
900 do. 11⅛	100 Bos., H. & Erie... 2¼
60 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 43½	100 Alton & T. H. Pf. 54
300 do. 43⅝	150 Chic. & Alton....113⅛
100 do......s3. 43⅜	1000 Ohio & Miss....... 41½
150 Adams Express... 70	17 New-Jersey.......118¾
200 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 47½	20 Morris & Essex... 89¾
200 United States Ex. 48¼	545 do. 89⅛
110 do. 48	100 Han. & St. Jos. s30. 88¾
100 do. 48¼	100 do. 89
200 Erie Railroad.... 22⅛	100 do.......s60. 88¾
200 do......b10. 22¼	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf... 98¾
	100 Dub. & Sioux C... 68
	300 C., C. & Ind. C... 18¾
	100 do. 18⅛
	100 N. Y. & N. H.....147½

SECOND BOARD.

11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...114¾	410 N. Y. C. & H.R.R. 96½
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65, n.111	400 do...bet. call. 96⅝
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.111⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs....bet. call. 92½
45,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.b3.110	100 Reading Railroad... 99¾
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., x int.........110	1400 do...bet. call. 99⅜
1,100 do.......small.109¾	800 L. S. & M. S. R...... 97¼
25,000 U. S. 6s. Cur......111½	100 Union Pacific R.... 28¼
45,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64	400 do. 29
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 64	100 do. 29½
15,000 Va. 6s, Reg., old. 53	2400 do. 29⅛
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 60½	1300 do. 29¼
6,000 do. 60	300 do...bet. call. 29⅛
5,000 do. 59⅝	700 Clev. & Pitts. R....108½
35,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 92	33 do. 108
1,000 Ark. 6s, F. A..... 58¼	100 Chi. & N. W. R..... 78¾
10,000 C. Pac. Gold bds 95¼	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 89⅜
5,000 C.,C.,C.&I.C.1st. 85	100 Chi. & R. I. R.......109⅞
100 Canton Co.......... 74¾	100 Mil. & St. Paul R. 53⅝
100 do. 74⅝	200 do. 53⅝
100 West. Union Tel... 52	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 75¼
400 do...bet. call. 52	600 Tol., W. & W....... 54⅝
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 14	100 Bost., H. & Erie... 2¼
600 Quicksilver Pref.. 18	400 Ohio & Miss........ 42¼
200 Mariposa Min. Co. 7	100 H. & St. Jo. R....... 89⅛
100 Mariposa Pref.... 10½	92 H. & St. Jo. Pref... 98¾
33 Wells-Fargo Ex... 41½	300 C., C. & Ind. Cen... 18⅛
58 Wells-F. Ex.Scrip. 2	200 Del., L. & W., b. c.104½
50 Erie R. Pref...... 45	43 do. 104¼

WEDNESDAY, March 1—P. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT of the United States shows a further decrease of **$7,317,960**, making the total decrease under the Grant Administration, since March 4, 1869, **$204,754,412**. The following are the details of the 1st of March schedule:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, MARCH 1.

	March 1, 1869.	March 1, 1871.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,688,050
Less purchased and canceled	......	178,589,750
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,424,098,300
Other gold bonds	505,268,800	498,245,400
Total outstanding	$2,107,846,150	$1,922,343,700
Decrease under new Administration		185,502,450

Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.

	March 4, 1869.	March 1, 1871.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,100,186
Fractional currency	36,781,547	40,573,748
Gold notes	28,775,500	29,657,500
Three per cents	57,140,000	40,580,000
Four per cents	......	678,000
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	3,261,112
Accrued interest	35,071,255	37,563,415
In gross	$533,211,899	$522,393,961
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	103,174,208
Total	$434,470,638	$419,219,753
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	20,854,606
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$398,365,147
Decrease in unfunded debt		19,251,962
Decrease in funded stocks		185,502,450
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$204,754,412

Outstanding Debt, as above.

Funded	$1,922,343,700
Unfunded	398,365,147
Total March 1, 1871	$2,320,708,847
Total Feb. 1, 1871	2,328,026,807
Decrease of month	$7,317,960

The Treasury bought for the Sinking Fund today $2,000,000 of Five-twenties at 109.98 and interest. The whole amount offered was $4,804,600. The purchases were of the following parties:

F. Brown.		Baker & Kitchen.	
$2,000 '62, r.	109.92	$94,800 '62, r.	109.98
7,000 '65, r., c.	109.92	12,000 '62, r.	109.98
5,200 '65, r., n.	109.92	51,000 '64, r.	109.98
600 '67, r.	109.92	467,000 '64, r.	109.98
700 '62, c.	109.92	166,000 '65, r.	109.98
1,000 '64, c.	109.92	576,000 '65, c.	109.98
7,900 '67, c.	109.92	140,000 '65, c.	109.98
600 '65, c., n.	109.92	468,200 '65, c.	109.98
Total		$2,000,000	

The 5 ℔ cents of the United States (10-40s) and the 6 ℔ cents (5-20s) fairly came together in price this forenoon. The coupon came off the former today, and the Bonds sold at 109¾@110¼, ex coupon, while as above noted the 5-20s were sold to the Treasury at 109.98 and accumulated Interest. The price of 10-40s in London also advanced to very near the equivalent of the 5-20s, the interest being equalized. For the New Loan in 5 ℔ cents the first considerable subscription from this City was sent to Washington today, by the First National Bank, of $1,000,000, the Messrs. THOMPSON, the owners of the Bank, leading off, as during the War Loans of 1863-65, with this liberal mark of confidence in the Public Credit. Their Bank correspondents in the country will soon add very largely to this sum, to the probable amount of $9,000,000, making ten million of dollars through this single Bank. The immediate prospect for the Loan is that a hundred million of dollars at home, and the same amount through the eminent Banking Agents abroad, will be promptly taken up as an earnest of the complete success of the negotiation.

The Public Funds generally were buoyant today; the Gold market steady at 110¾@111 ℔ cent., and the Foreign Exchanges firm at 109¼@109½ ℔ cent. While the latter have just been supplied by an extra sum of £600,000 drawn on Messrs. BARING for account of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the demand from the Import trade continues strong, and the trade itself active. The Customs in February, on reduced sales of sugar, coffee, &c., were $772,000 in excess of the same month last year, and the prospect for March is that this source of revenue will continue to run ahead of last Spring.

Money was in free supply at 4@5 ℔ cent., although the employment is on a liberal scale with the Stock Exchange Brokers, whose business is large and active on the Speculative movement at the Exchange in the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks. Prices for most of the Western Roads made a further advance today, the rise being especially marked in the Preferred Stock of North-west, the Stocks of Rock Island, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific. The demand for New-York Central also continued active, while several of the Miscellaneous Stocks, notably Western Telegraph, made a further advance. There was general animation in the market, and at the close of the day the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday Afternoon. In the Southern State Bonds there was an improvement in South Carolina 6 ℔ cents and in Missouris, and on the Railway Bonds a free business in Central Pacifics and in all the issues of the Union Pacific Company. The last named paid their March interest on the Income Bonds today through Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 1.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112½	*109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	111⅛
American Gold	111	110⅞
Bills on London 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅞	64
New-York Central and Hudson	96⅜	96⅝
N.Y.C. & H. Debt Certificates	92⅝	92⅞
Reading Railroad	99⅝	99½
Chicago and Rock Island	109¾	110⅛
North-west Common	78	78½
North-west Preferred	88⅝	90¼
Pacific Mail	43⅝	44½
St. Paul Preferred	74⅞	75⅞
St. Paul Common	53½	53⅞
Lake Shore	97	97⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅛	42⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54⅜	54⅜
Western Telegraph	52¼	52¾
Erie	22⅛	22¼
St. Joseph Common	88⅝	89¼
Union Pacific	26⅝	29½

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 1.

Gold receipts	$748,185 89
Gold payments	1,810,326 68
Gold balance	64,894,428 32
Currency receipts	4,785,624 65
Currency payments	949,873 65
Currency balance	10,283,890 24
Customs	564,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '67	111
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112¾	10-40 reg.	109⅝
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coup.	x109⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s, currency	111⅜
5-20 coup., '65, n. 1	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	63⅜	Conn. 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new bds	63⅝	Rhode Island 6s	100⅛
Va. 6s, old	66	Alabama 8s	100⅛
Va. 6s, new bds	62½	Ark. 6s, funded	56
Va. 6s, reg. old	52½	Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. I.	57
Ga. 6s	82	Ohio 6s, '81	101½
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	94	Ohio 6s, '86	101½
N. Car. 6s, old	49	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110
N. Car. F. A., '66	39	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
N. Car. F. A., '68	30	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
N. Car. new bds	27	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. Special tax	21	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s	71½	Ind. 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	60	Mich. 6s, '73	98
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	61¼	Mich. 6s, '78	98
Mo. 6s	91⅝	Mich. 6s, '83	98
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	90	Mich. 7s, '78	100
La. 6s	69⅜	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107
La. 6s, new bds	62½	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	107⅛
La. 8s, Levee bds	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary	74⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106⅛
California 7s	110⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Ill. & S. I. 1st	79
Erie 1st Ext.	98⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d	94
Erie 1st ind.	94	Chi., R. I. & P.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	91½	Mor. & Essex 1st	103
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84½	Mor. & Essex 2d	95⅛
Harlem 1st	100	Clev. & T. S. F.	100⅛
Har. Con. S. F.	87½	N. J. Cen. n. bds	100⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds	91½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	110	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d	97	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	87⅛
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℔ ct.	101	Clev. & P. 2d	x98
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Clev. & P. 4th	80⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds.	95⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100⅛
U. Pac. 1st Bds.	86	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s	76	Chi. & Alt. inc.	95
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	x72	Ohio & M. 1st	98⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct., '75	106	Ohio & M. con.	87⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	95½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	84⅛	Peninsula R. Bds	x89
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	74⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	103⅛
Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Chi.& N. W. C. 7 ℔ C.	87⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	87
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	101	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92
Lack. & W. bds	100	C., Chi. & I. 1st	85
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	C., Chi. & I. 2d	62
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	92	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	85
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div	80⅛	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	82⅛
Tol. & W. 3d	82	Tol., P. & W. 2d	69⅛
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	79⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. con. conv.	82	Bos., H. & E. G.	20
Gt. West. 1st, '68	102	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Shoe and Leather	155
Manhattan	152	Corn Exchange	125
Merchants'	113⅛	Continental	93
Mechanics'	135	Importers' & Traders'	160
America	150	Park	156
City	225⅛	Manuf'rs' & M'chants	100
Phenix	108	Central National	103
North River	85	Fourth National	108⅛
Tradesmen's	147	Tenth National	120
National	120	Oriental	160
Merchants' Exchange	100	Gold Exchange	70
Leather Manuf'rs'	200	Del. & Hudson Canal	116
State of New-York	113⅛	American Coal	x 35
Commerce	118⅛	Canton Co., Baltimore	74
Broadway	290	Con. Coal of Maryld	22
Ocean	90⅛	Cumb. Coal & Iron	30
Mercantile	124	Western Union Tel.	51⅛
American Exchange	115	Quicksilver Min. Co.	14
Chatham	166	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf.	17⅛
Bank of N. America	102	Mariposa Mining Co.	7
Hanover	102	Mariposa M. Co. Pf.	10⅛
Metropolitan	130	Boston Water Power	26
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Express	41
Grocers'	116	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
East River	113	American M. U. Ex.	47⅛
Market	122	United States Ex.	48⅛
Nassau	108	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	101⅝
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	116½	116⅝
Pennsylvania Central	61¼	61⅝
Reading	99⅝	99¾
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	61
Catawissa Preferred	39⅜	39⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27¼	27½
Northern Central	40⅝	41
Lehigh Navigation	34⅞	35
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅜	88⅞

At a meeting of the St. Louis Board of Trade, held on the 26th inst., the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company have now completed ninety miles of their road; and

Whereas, The extension of the same to Evansville and Shawneetown will give this city direct rail communication with South-eastern Illinois, Indiana, Western Kentucky, and through Nashville (the railroad centre Tennessee) with the seaboard country of the South; and

Whereas, The business interests of this city with the country thus to be reached are always very large and daily growing in importance and value; therefore,

Resolved, That the first mortgage convertible bonds of said railway company, to the amount of $16,000 per mile, are hereby confidently recommended to the consideration of capitalists and others at home and abroad, as securities, and from the well-known character and large experience of the gentlemen who have this enterprise in charge, all persons may rely upon any statement or representation which they may make concerning the road, its business, connections and prospects.

The comparative earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during the third week in February were:

In 1871*	$28,975 00
In 1870	24,635 60
Increase	$4,339 40

*Freight trains interrupted two days by land-slide.

The following letter from the Governor of South Carolina has been received by a bondholder in Pennsylvania:

COLUMBIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

Yours of Feb. 20 is at hand. In reply I would say that I am grateful to Senator CAMERON for his good opinion, and can only say that I have used every effort to insure economy in the expenditure of money and judicious legislation in the State. There are two bills before the Legislature asking for State aid for railroad purposes, both of which I am confident will be defeated. The first, asking the State indorsement on $2,000,000 of bonds for the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, has passed the House, but I am sure it will not pass the Senate. If it should, however, succeed in the Senate, I do not think it possible to pass it over the Executive veto. The other bill, asking for $2,000,000 of bonds for Port Royal Railroad, I am confident will be killed in the Committee. You may rest assured that whatever influence I may have in defeating any increase in the State debt will be used to accomplish that most desirable result.

ROBERT K. SCOTT,
Governor.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,

originally offered by us last Winter, were so rapidly taken that, prior to the 1st of June last, a sufficient amount had been sold (upward of $5,000,000) to supply the Company with all the money that would be required until March or April of the present year.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEA-BOARD TO THE WEST,

is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles.

During the past year the work on the extension to the Ohio River has been prosecuted with great vigor; over 4,000 men having been employed during a great portion of the time.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, and its advantages AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. *A short route.* 2. *Low grades.* 3. *Light curves.* 4. *Genial climate.* 5. *East and West termini at favorable points on tidewater and the Ohio River.* 6. *A very large through and local traffic awaiting its progress.*

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, and will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, and to *control an enormous South-western through trade.*

The most apparent and pressing want of the grain, pork and wool producing regions of the West, at the present time, is more economical transportation to the sea-board.

The waters of the Ohio River, which flow by the western terminus of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connect with more than 12,000 MILES OF RELIABLE RIVER NAVIGATION, and 8,000 MILES ADDITIONAL which are available for portions of the year, and with over 20,000 MILES OF RAILROAD.

These rivers and railroads wash the shores and traverse the territory of SIXTEEN MAGNIFICENT, POPULOUS AND GROWING STATES, containing 1,000,000 square miles; unite more than 200 towns and cities, of which at least twenty-five contain each a population of 20,000 and upward, and minister to the wants of 10,000,000 of people.

To all this vast area, with its magnificent internal systems of water and railroad transportation, its teeming population, its wealth of production, and its enormous commerce, THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD OPENS AN ACCESSIBLE, SHORT, EASY AND ECONOMICAL OUTLET TO THE ATLANTIC COAST, upon whose shores the great West and South-west must find the chief market for their products, and whence they must mainly draw their supplies of manufactured and foreign goods.

Among the officers and Directors are some of our best known and prominent business men—Mr. C. P. Huntington, whose financial management of the great Central Pacific Railroad has been so successful, is President of the Company, with Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low, Jonas G. Clark, Richard Irvin and others, well-known merchants of New-York, as Directors.

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the Company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupon or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1,000.

Interest payable May and November, in the City of New-York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable and trustworthy Corporations in the country, and commend its Securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps and full particulars furnished upon application.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9½ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 1, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	17	Pork, bbls.	60
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4	Beef, pkgs.	853
Broom-corn, bales	38	Cut-meats, pkgs.	314
Cotton, bales	4,391	Grease, pkgs.	415
Cotton-seed, bags	1,452	Lard, pkgs.	1,125
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	42	Stearine, pkgs.	237
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	189	Butter, pkgs.	1,114
Eggs, bbls.	1,088	Cheese, boxes	560
Flour, bbls.	4,030	Tallow, pkgs.	87
Corn-meal, bbls.	250	Dressed Hogs, No.	235
Corn-meal, bags	1,720	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Wheat, bushels	1,200	Pea-nuts, bags	265
Corn, bushels	28,728	Moss, bales	7
Oats, bushels	2,675	Molasses (N.O.) bbls.	165
Malt, bushels	2,450	Sugar, (N. O.,) bbls.	179
Flax-seed, bushels	44	Tobacco, hhds.	157
Beans, bushels	1,315	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	489
Hops, bales	52	Tea, half chests	25
Hides, No.	698	Rice, pkgs.	30
Hides, bdls.	282	Whisky, bbls.	663
Leather, sides	6,144	Wool, bales	132
Oil-cake, pkgs.	200		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool—2,671 bales Cotton, 210 tcs. Beef, 25 bbls. Pork, 6 bales Horse Hair, 300 bbls. Flour, 109 bales Hops, 18,655 bushels Corn, 49 bales Furs, 428 tcs. Lard, 36 tcs. Grease.

By the bark *Medusa*, for Liverpool—200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 8 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 1,351 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,700 bbls. Resin, 2,200 bbls. Naphtha, 1,200 bbls. Residuum.

By the ship *Timour*, for Liverpool—61 tons Logwood, 1,511 bales Cotton, 22,406 bushels Wheat, 908 bbls. Pork, 145 hhds. Tallow, 1,200 Staves.

By the bark *Dilpusund*, for London—400 bbls. Syrup, 1,500 bags Linseed Cake, 250 bags Clover-seed, 325 bbls. Pork, 3,123 bbls. Flour, 523 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 92 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *Heinrich*, for London—499 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 10 bbls. machine oil, 300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Eunomia*, for Cork and orders—2,071 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Louisa*, for Queenstown and orders—3,140 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Alexander*, for Antwerp—593 boxes Bacon, 6,000 Staves, 60 bags Cocoa, 142 hhds. Tallow, 311 bales Cotton, 475 tcs. Lard, 27 hhds. Tobacco, 20 bbls. Potash, 4,903 bags Coffee, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Ludwig*, for Antwerp—106 boxes Bacon, 706 tcs. Lard, 6,572 bushels Wheat, 1,320 Staves, 49 bales Cotton, 140 bags Coffee, 49 hhds. Tallow, 50 bags Clover-seed.

By the bark *Nicoline*, for Copenhagen—2,012 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—2 cases Beef, 1,316 cases Rifles, 126 cases Pistols, 46 cases Sabres, 3,162 cases Cartridges, 612 cases Harness, 16 cases Tarpaulins.

By the brig *Vencedor*, for Corunna—20 cases Florida Water, 4,171 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Diana*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,662 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *River Queen*, for Tarragona—58,560 Staves, 5 bbls. Pearl Ashes.

By the bark *Letizia*, for Trieste—291 bales Cotton, 2,099 bbls. Resin, 10 tons Sapan Wood, 19 tons Fustic, 300 bags Pimento, 600 bags Pepper.

By the bark *Bandido*, for Trieste—270 bales Cotton, 19 tons Sapan Wood, 2,166 bbls. Resin, 300 bags Pimento, 400 bags Pepper.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.; stock, 814 bbls.

COFFEE—All kinds have been quiet in the local market, yet quoted firm. At New-Orleans sales of 3,900 bags Rio, by the *Jane Goodyear*, were made on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ℔ ℔.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, March 1.

	1870.	1871.
Ceylon, bags	......	5,518
Costa Rica, bags	64	989
Jamaica, bags	50	1,450
Java, bags	1,475	465
Java, mats	14,558	38,553
Laguayra, bags	829	380
Maracaibo, bags	9,405	2,087
Manila, bags	3,600	......
Malabar, bags	......	5,080
Porto Rico, bags	......	25
Rio and Santos, bags	44,452	11,637
Savanilla, bags	1,027	1,032
Singapore, bags	200	......
San Domingo, bags	......	294
Grand total, pkgs.	72,660	67,510

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, and has been quoted off in prices about ⅛c. ℔ ℔.; sales, 2,654 bales, including 2,166 bales to shippers, 438 bales to spinners, and 50 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the dealings have been very large, but, with liberal offerings, prices have been quoted ⅛c. ℔ ℔. lower. Sales, 25,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for March, 100 bales at 14 11-32c., 300 bales at 14 5-16c.; April, 100 bales at 14½c., 200 bales at 14 7-16c.; May, 300 bales at 14⅝c., 1,000 bales at 14 9-16c.; June, 400 bales at 14¾c.; July, 500 bales at 14⅞c.; August, 100 bales at 15⅛c., and to-day, for March, 3,100 bales at 14⅛c., 1,200 bales at 14 3-16c., 4,400 bales at 14⅛c.; April, 700 bales at 14⅜c., 600 bales at 14 5-16c., 3,300 bales at 14⅜c., 1,500 bales at 14 3-16c.; May, 300 bales at 14½c., 900 bales at 14 7-16c., 1,900 bales at 14⅝c.; June, 800 bales at 14¾c.; 100 bales at 14 9-16c., [illegible] 14 11-16c.; July, [illegible] bales at 14¾c., 500 bales at 14 11-16c., 300 bales at 14¾c.; August, 100 bales at 15c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; 100 bales July, and 100 bales August at 15⅛c. Together, 200 bales December, 1871, and 100 bales January, 1872, at 14¾c. together; 1,500 bales, free on board at Mobile, on private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: February, 14.42c.; March, 14.29c.; April, 14.47c.; May, 14.74c.; July, 14.96c.; June sold at 14¾c. August sold at 15¼c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 4,391 bales, including 1,352 bales per railroad, 1,644 bales from Savannah, 551 bales from Norfolk, 635 bales from Charleston, 9 bales from Galveston.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12⅛	12⅜	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13½
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14½
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15½
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,241
Receipts last week	20,115
Receipts the preceding week	35,155
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	712,134
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	709,243
Receipts preceding year	558,429
Exports since our last	5,103
Exports since Sept. 1	374,710
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	105,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, but has not varied materially as to prices. The export demand has been limited. The inquiry for trade and family brands has also been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,650 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; very inferior to very good extra State at $6 75@$7; very good to fancy, $7@$7 40; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 70@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10, ℔ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 60@$5 70
Sour Flour	5 40@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 05@10 25

Southern Flour has been in limited request at unchanged prices; sales reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 30 for poor to good, and $7 30@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $4 35@$6 30 for very inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western, $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive since our last at $2 70@$3 10 ℔ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 20@$7 30
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 30@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 30
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market, though comparatively dull, has shown rather more firmness as to values in the instances of prime samples of new-crop Spring and Amber Winter, for which there has been some export and speculative inquiry, with a very small offering of desirable lots available. The restricted dealings were mainly in prime new crop. No 2 Spring at $1 55; fair do. at $1 53¾, and prime new crop No. 1 do. at $1 56, all in store, the latter on speculative account. For straight new No. 2 Spring afloat $1 56 was bid, with $1 56½@$1 57 asked. The principal holders did not seem eager to realize at the going rates. The export bids for prime stock indicated rather more confidence in values. The London market was reported somewhat firmer, and that of Liverpool steady. Freight room was in scant supply, and the advantage as to rates was slightly in favor of ship-owners, which circumstances were against free engagements. The milling call was only for job lots, within our range. The general market closed with a fair show of strength, though without spirit in the movements, on the basis of $1 55 for Prime No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, at which the latest sales were effected, embracing equal to two boat loads for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 52@$1 63, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 56, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 53¾@$1 55, chiefly at $1 55, in store; Old and Mixed Spring at part $1 45; White Genesee at $1 80@$1 90; Red and Amber State (nominally) at $1 57@$1 63; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 52@$1 63, the latter for choice new Tennessee; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in quite active demand, since our last, for shipment and home use, at a shade stronger prices. The export purchases were mainly of New Mixed Western, on the basis of 85c., for prime, with some choice high Mixed and Yellow do. at 86c., and White do. at 87c.@87½c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,500 bushels at 83c.@86c. for New Mixed Western, chiefly at 85c. for prime samples; 83c.@86½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 85c.@93c. for White do.; 80c.@82c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand and nominal in price, at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley continues in request at $1 10@$1 20 for fair ordinary to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1@$1 02½ for State; sales, 32,500 bushels. Oats have been held with confidence, on a light offering of prime samples, but have been slow of sale. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c., in store, for Mixed Western; 68c. for prime do., afloat; 67½c.@70½c. for State; 68c.@70½c. for White Ohio, ℔ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 300 bbls. Flour, 22,406 bushels Wheat, and 18,655 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 3,123 bbls. Flour for London; 3,140 bbls. Flour for Queenstown and orders, and 6,572 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at $1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw has been moderately inquired for at 85c.@$1 65 for Short and Long, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been quiet at unaltered figures; stock, 34,259 bales foreign, and 275 bales American, against 10 tons and 19,973 bales foreign and 261 bales American, same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate demand, within the range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 1c.@5c. for older growth, ℔ ℔. Receipts, 52 bales; exports, 109 bales.

MOLASSES—The market has been quoted steady, with a moderate inquiry noted. Sales, 326 bbls. New-Orleans at 55c.@70c.; and 243 hhds. and 35 tcs. Cienfuegos at 38c. ℔ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@55c. for old, and 45c.@50c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 32c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, March 1.

	1870. Hhds.	1871. Hhds.
Clayed Cuba	7,320	2,372
Cuba Muscovado	7,775	4,311
English Islands	3,248	458
Porto Rico	806	240
Martinique	......	28
Total	19,310	7,409
New-Orleans, bbls.	483	2,686

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active, but held with confidence; sales 250 bbls. Strained at $2 65; 170 bbls. Pale, $6, and 3,000 bbls. Strained, free on board at Wilmington, on private terms; receipts, — bbls.; exports, 6,165 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair request on the basis of 54c. for merchantable, with sales of 170 bbls., part to arrive; exports, 200 bbls. The stock in yard includes 28,399 bbls. Resin, 10,135 bbls. Tar, 543 bbls. Crude Turpentine, and 5,011 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@54½c., ℔ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 55@$8 50 ℔ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been held with firmness on the basis of 14½c.@15c. ℔ gallon, but has been comparatively quiet. Shipping Crude has been in rather more active request at 19c. in shipping order here, with sales of a cargo of 2,500 bbls. rumored, and 18¼c.@18½c. in shipping order in Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 540 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a moderately active market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 35, and Upper at $4 25@$4 30 ℔ bbl. Refined has been in some request at about 24½c. for Standard White here, with sales equal to 5,000 bbls. reported for early delivery. At Philadelphia, the dealings have been more extensive since our last, largely in settlements of contracts, the market showing more firmness at the close. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 11,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at from 24¼c.@24⅝c., the latter having been the final quotation; 3,000 bbls. do., March, at 24⅝c.; 1,000 bbls. do., April, at 25c.; and rumored, 2,000 bbls. do., March to June, buyer's option, on private terms. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,590 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,351 cases for Liverpool, 300 bbls. for London, 2,012 bbls. for Copenhagen, 4,171 cases for Corunna, 1,662 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders. And from Philadelphia 250,336 gallons for Hamburg, 115,348 gallons for Gibraltar and orders, and 93,105 gallons for Genoa. Refined Oil in cases has been in fair request at from 30½c.@31½c. for Standard ℔ gallon. Sales were reported of 8,000@10,000 cases for early delivery on private terms. Naphtha has been in some demand on the basis of 10½c. in shipping order, 15c. in cases, and 4½c. in bulk ℔ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,200 bbls. Naphtha for Liverpool, 2,071 bbls. do., for Cork and orders, 1,200 bbls. Residuum for Liverpool, 499 bbls. Lubricating Oil for London.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better supply and quoted less firm, with a very moderate call reported for both prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls., $22@$22 25, chiefly at $22 12½, for New Mess, $21 75 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21 50 for Western Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery there was a limited inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $22 12½ seller March, and $22 37½ seller April. Dressed Hogs have been in light request, within the range of 8¼c.@9¾c. for Western, and 9½c.@10¼c. for City. Cut-meats continue quiet at previous rates. Sales have been reported of 80 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon has been quiet, but steady. Sales 190 boxes at 11¼c.@11½c. for Long Clear, 12c. for Short Clear, and 10¼c. for Cumberland. Lard has been less sought after and has shown less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13½c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13c.@13⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 12¾c.@12⅞c. for City, ℔ ℔. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller March, on private terms. Beef continues salable and steady; sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand, at $23@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 300 tcs. Beef Hams continue in request and firm at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots, ℔ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,114 pkgs. Cheese has been selling rather more freely at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 560 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,668 pkgs. The market has ruled quiet and steady, with only a fair demand, and entirely without change in prices. At the close of the week's trade the market is decidedly dull. The growing inferiority of New-York State Butter, which is strongly marked by this season's crop, has attracted the attention of the dealers and consumers, and anything that can aid in producing a change for the better should receive attention, both for reasons of interest to the producer and trade and of luxury and health to the consumer. The inordinate greed of the dairymen has of late years, in violation of natural laws, induced them to force in their cows at unusual early periods, and to slaughter the calves within a brief period after the birth. The carcasses, while unfit for human food, are forced on the market; and the milk of the cows, while in that condition, being almost poisonous in its character, is forced into the make of new butter, to the detriment of the health of the consumer. The continuance of this inhuman proceeding year after year has begun to tell on the quality of the product and health of the cattle, and it is full time that health, interest, and decency combined should cause a change. We quote: Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, [illegible]

[illegible]

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

Stock of Sugar in New-York March 1.

[illegible]

TALLOW, &C.—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, MARCH 1.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 1, 1871.

[illegible]

WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

[illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET HOG MARKET.

[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. GRAND CONCERT. Mrs. M. Izora Elder, Miss Sara E. Thompson, and Messrs. Wehli and Randolfi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROMANCE AND REALITY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, (German opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lichtmay.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Agnes Perring and Messrs. Oscar M. Newell, Randolfi, Pirsson and Marsh.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Carrie Le Row, Mr. John Clark and the chorus by the Brooklyn Choral Union.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Committee of Consultation yesterday presented in the French Assembly a unanimous report in favor of ratifying the preliminaries of peace agreed upon with the German representatives. A Deputy from the Moselle opposed any terms involving cession of territory, and denounced NAPOLEON III. A violent scene followed on the attempt of a former private secretary of the Emperor to defend. A resolution decreeing the fall of the Empire was adopted unanimously. The vote was then taken on the peace preliminaries, and they were ratified by 446 to 107. In a recent correspondence between the Emperors of Germany and Russia, the former thanks the latter for preventing the spread of the war, and the latter acknowledges that he has been a devoted friend, and says that the glory and happiness of Russia and Prussia are now insured. The preparations in Paris for preserving order on the entrance of the German army consisted mainly in the evacuation by the French of the localities to be occupied by the invaders. The barracks of the Louvre and the Elysées were vacated by the French troops. Barricades were constructed in Montmartre, Belleville and La Chapelle, but the authorities have taken precautions to preserve order. The Germans will find a deserted quarter of the city.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The bill in the House of Commons relating to local and parochial taxation was defeated.... A meeting of working men in Liverpool on Tuesday night condemned the incompleteness of the Fenian amnesty, and urged the release of those remaining in prison....It is believed that the Spanish Government will have a majority in the next Cortes....The widow of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the American author, died on Sunday at her residence in Kensington, London.

CONGRESS.

At the opening of session in the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted removing all restrictions upon the action of that body during the last three days of the session. A resolution was offered and laid over without action, directing an investigation of the financial relations of the Government and the Pacific Railroad. The resolution for a continuance in the Forty-second Congress of the investigation of Southern outrages was adopted, a motion for the publication of the proceedings having been rejected after some debate. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendment extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to loyal Southerners was adopted—34 to 22. The report of the Conference Committee on Indian Appropriations was received and agreed to, after some discussion on the prohibition of treaties with the Indians. The prohibition is retained. The bill repealing the duty on coal was read once, but Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, making objection, no further action was taken. The Army Appropriation bill was then resumed and passed, and the Naval Appropriation bill taken up. Its consideration was continued in the evening session.

In the House the first action was to correct the Journal so as to make it appear that the action non-concurring in Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill was final. The bill providing that no tax shall be imposed on the undistributable sums of the contingent funds and unearned premiums of insurance companies was passed. The calendar was then taken up and all amendments concurred in, and bills passed, to which no objection was made. These were mostly of a personal and unimportant character. A few others were passed under a suspension of the rules. The only other business of the day was the reception and adoption of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Brooklyn Tax bill was introduced in the Senate, yesterday. Amongst its provisions are that it constitutes the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, the Supervisor at Large and the County Treasurer a Board to estimate the amount to be raised on or before the first Tuesday in July of each year, and limits the amount to three per cent on the present value of property. A bill was also introduced authorizing the New-York Commissioners of Parks to erect buildings for a museum of art and natural history, at a cost not exceeding $500,000, on Manhattan-square; and another authorizing the Mayor of New-York City to appoint a Board of Examiners of the Police Department, to consist of three members at a salary of $3,000 a year each. A bill amending the charter of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company was introduced, granting the use of lands under water, and requiring that $300,000 shall be subscribed and ten per cent. paid before New-York and Queens County can subscribe fifteen per cent. The resolution directing the Canal Board to reduce their tolls on apples, potatoes and other esculent roots was called up and passed. The bill to extend the time for collecting taxes in Oswego was passed. In the Assembly the Judiciary Committee reported the bill to regulate prostitution in New-York for the consideration of the House, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The vote of thanks to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for his resolution in Congress to repeal the duty on bituminous coal was adopted after some debate.

GENERAL.

A resolution was adopted, yesterday, in the New-Jersey House of Representatives, and a committee appointed, to take immediate steps to remedy the present coal famine, and to prevent its recurrence. A similar committee is to be appointed in the Senate.

The St. Clair miners at Pottsville, Penn., yesterday, voted unanimously to sustain their leaders and the Working Men's Benevolent Association. A meeting at Mahanoy City, yesterday, resolved to accept nothing less than $3 as a basis. It is supposed that there will be no resumption before April.

The monthly statement of the Public Debt shows a reduction, during the past month, of $7,317,960, and since March 1, 1869, of $204,754,413.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Minatitlan, Mexico, on the 7th ult., and a tidal wave a foot high followed. The sensation on the United States steamer *Kansas* was like pounding on rocks. No lives have been lost.

A fire in Troy, Ohio, on Tuesday, destroyed about $40,000 worth of property.

A full jury has been obtained in the Filkins case, in Albany. After swearing in the jury Mr. HADLEY opened the case for the prosecution, and the Court then adjourned till today.

Schmidt's Hotel, at Jefferson City, Mo., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The hotel and furniture were valued at $100,000, but the furniture was saved.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL and HORACE F. CLARK, of this City, were elected on the Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, yesterday. With these exceptions, the old Board and the officers were re-elected.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, yesterday, on a variety of complicated issues.

The Democrats of Troy nominated Hon. THOMAS B. CARROLL for Mayor, yesterday.

The General Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association voted yesterday to adhere to the $3 basis for wages in the coal mines, and not to recognize the interference of the carrying companies.

A sash and blind factory, with considerable lumber and finished work, was destroyed by fire at Addison, N. Y., yesterday. The loss is over $40,000.

THOMAS HERBY, a widower, of Malden, Mass., is charged with the murder of FANNY COULTER, his housekeeper.

H. R. GWYN was shot and killed by his son, in Wilson County, Tenn., on Monday.

Mrs. U. S. VANHOOK was murdered in Jackson, Tenn., on Monday morning last, by an unknown man, whose object was money.

ROBERT D. HUNTER, a brakeman, died, yesterday, of injuries received by striking against a bridge near Biddeford, Me., last night.

Some New Phases of Popular Government.

GOV. HOFFMAN appears to have hesitated a few days over the job set before him by TWEED and SWEENY, and some people fancied that he would positively decline to have anything to do with it. They little knew their man. If GOV. HOFFMAN has any conscientious scruples at all about doing such work as this, TWEED and SWEENY have a secret prescription for silencing them. The Governor may say that a bill passed by the aid of Republican votes cannot be a bad measure. He is, however, perfectly well aware that the Republicans who voted for TWEED's new schemes are corrupt men, and consequently were guilty of gross treachery to their constituents and the public. The public cannot, indeed, be acquitted of all blame in the matter. While it is thought no dishonor for a member of the Legislature to accept a bribe, and while the business of bribing members goes on as openly as it does at Albany, we may be quite sure that men will be found in the ranks of both parties willing to have TWEED's label stuck on their backs, with the price at which they are to be bought marked upon it. Not until such infamous transactions are sharply condemned by the constituencies will there be any great improvement in the tone of public life.

TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL have now the command of two jobs from which they may make almost any amount of money they please, without the least fear of encountering any check. The Broadway extension scheme is universally admitted to be a great fraud, and the Croton Water bill gives TWEED and SWEENY power over an enormous amount of property. Their position today very closely resembles that of feudal lords in a different age and country. The oppressions and abuses which led to the foundation of the American Colonies were not so great, take them all in all, as those which four men can now inflict upon this community. There are no laws to restrain this clique. They put their own Judges upon the Bench, and hold the law-making power in their own hands. They can go to the Legislature and get any bill passed which they happen to want. They can then compel the Governor to sign it, and their Judges are always ready to enforce it. Thus the circle is complete. The Legislature, the Courts, the power of the Governor, are all under the thumb of TWEED and SWEENY. Strangers at a distance would find it very hard to realize the utter overthrow of popular government which has been accomplished here. Even personal liberty is no longer secure. A Judge may at any moment order the arrest of residents of this City, upon the most frivolous pretexts. We seem to have parted with everything which a free people hold dear, and for which countless sacrifices have, in past times, been made.

It would be idle for anybody to say that the Legislature serves the purpose of a representative government. So corrupt is that body, that TWEED's nod is all that the majority of members ever regard. The Assemblymen and Senators from this City almost all hold office under the "Ring." Senator BRADLEY is City Chamberlain. CREAMER is Tax Commissioner. NORTON is on the Commission for completing the City Hall. And so we might go through the list. Our "representatives" are, in reality, mere outposts, placed at Albany to protect the interests of the Ring. Nothing could be got through the Legislature at this moment, of which TWEED and SWEENY—two men, remember, whom a Democratic paper denounced as "swindlers"—disapproved. They laugh at the remonstrances which occasionally reach them, because they know that they have made themselves secure in every direction. They have a sentinel at every doubtful point. Suppose anybody wished to impeach corrupt Judges? TWEED and SWEENY could at once block up access to the Legislature. Suppose a bill were presented for limiting the City Chamberlain's fees? Senator BRADLEY is on the spot to stop it. It is the same with everything else which might be suggested. Even the process of going through constitutional forms of great antiquity and importance has become burdensome to the Ring, and is to be discarded. It has been a general principle of government, under free institutions, that taxation should be sanctioned only by the representatives of the people. TWEED has decided to place this power in the hands of himself and three of his cronies. Nothing is wanting to render their mastery over the public complete. And still we are told that this is all quite right. Mr. PETER COOPER and Mr. J. J. ASTOR assure us that the City and State are in excellent hands. When people cease to think about political affairs, and refuse to take any part in public life, they are not unlikely to be duped by adventurers and swindlers on the one hand, and by selfish millionaires on the other. In the meantime, we present a spectacle which may be studied with advantage by all who are interested in the causes which tend to paralyze, and ultimately to destroy, popular government.

Another Republican Hurrahing for the Ring.

The *Evening Post* very properly coupled itself with the *World* yesterday, in the course of an argument in favor of the authors of the Broadway extension and Croton water swindles. Both have, in fact, been pursuing identically the same policy for months past. The *Post* did its utmost to help the Tweed faction during the Fall elections; and its columns have been choked since with "Ring" advertisements. It is as much a Ring journal as the *World* itself. It has also been hard at work for months past abusing or misrepresenting the President and his Administration. On national subjects it is a "sore-head;" in local affairs its opinions may be always anticipated from the fact that it is bribed by the Ring with advertisements. Consequently what it says is not entitled to be received with much deference. But there is one point raised by it which may be worth a brief reply. The *Post* alleges that we defended the new City charter while it was passing through the Legislature, and have "almost daily attacked the Administration, which was formed in accordance with it."

There is here willful misrepresentation or shameful ignorance. The local "Administration" now in existence is something very different from that which was promised to us under the new City charter. Take a single instance: A distinct pledge was given that there should be no change in the Central Park Commission. This pledge was given to Mr. PETER COOPER, and Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS came to us and assured us that it was a *bona fide* pledge—and moreover he pledged his word, or rather the word of the Citizens' Association, that a good City Government should be given to the people if Republicans consented to support the new charter. Under these pledges, our opposition was disarmed. At that time, who would have dreamt of doubting the wisdom or good faith of the Citizens' Association, of Mr. PETER COOPER, or of Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS? Let people who still believe in that clique ask themselves how little reason we had to look upon them as impostors or dupes last Spring.

Well, what happened? Every pledge given to the Cooper set, and by them conveyed to us, was deliberately broken. The Central Park Commission was shamefully dispersed. The men who made the Central Park what it is were all sent to the right-about. The whole affair was practically put into the hands of "PETE" SWEENY and "TOM" FIELDS! Messrs. OLMSTEAD and VAUX have been dismissed, and all kinds of jobs have been made ready for the Park. Wait and see—the public will know more on this subject before long.

Now, this is only one example of what has been done. And yet the *Post* has the assurance to say that we are inconsistent, because we did not oppose the new City charter, and *do* oppose the "Ring." We did not oppose the charter, because lying pledges were made to us about an honest Government. We do oppose the leaders of the City Government because they are swindlers and thieves, and we will prove them to be so if Controller CONNOLLY will give us access to his books.

As for the *Post*, let it come into Court with hands free from City bribes if it wants to carry weight with it as a witness.

The Bribe Accepted.

We cannot congratulate the promoters of the Baptist Ladies' Home Society upon their recent action in accepting the tender from our Municipal Government of certain lots uptown upon which they may erect a building for the purposes of the Society. This course, it seems to us, is not only opposed to public policy as being an indorsement of the constant succession of gifts made to the Roman Catholic societies by our Common Council, and also a virtual repudiation of the high sense of honor shown by all the Protestant denominations in thus far refusing bribes of land from such a source; but it would seem to be a decided lowering of the traditional Baptist standard of independence and liberty, which has always been the rallying cry of this body of believers.

The deed, however, has not been done, we are happy to know, without the most manly protests from men within the Baptist communion. When the most distinguished living man of the denomination—Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D.,—deems it an imperative duty to leave the quiet of his study to oppose, with all his mental and logical powers, the consummation of a scheme like this, the outside world may safely believe that something wrong is really going on. And when the views of such a man are upheld by the leading clergymen and laymen of our various City churches—as shown by their letter published elsewhere—one would suppose that such a conjunction of piety and personal power ought to have made these Society people hesitate. It is satisfactory to find so cordial a sympathy expressed toward Dr. WILLIAMS and his associates in their earnest effort to stay the unwise action of a Society of Baptists, by such a cluster of honored men as Rev. Drs. DE WITT, FERRIS ADAMS, CHEEVER, CROSBY, POTTER, ROGERS, HALL, HITCHCOCK, FIELD, PRENTISS, GANSE, BURCHARD, SHEDD, TYNG, WASHBURN, COTTON SMITH, and Messrs. W. E. DODGE, CHARLES BUTLER, JAMES BROWN, &c., &c. But the eloquent arguments of Dr. WILLIAMS, reinforced by the moral support which such a following was calculated to give, were all in vain, and the Baptists of New-York have been humiliated by the action of one of their newest benevolent organizations.

We have reason to know that, to the denomination at large, the acceptance of this land grant will be regarded as a discreditable act. It lowers the receivers to a level with those who have given away what was not honestly theirs, and will apparently do much to justify previous and future endowments of the Roman Catholic institutions in this City, by our venal authorities, for political purposes.

In any light in which it is viewed, the act involves most unfortunate consequences, in addition to the discredit it entails upon the institution which has voted itself down to so low a level. The Baptist Ladies' Home Society has done that which will disgust the Protestant sentiment of New-York, and obstruct moral and social order and reform in this City, at a most critical time.

A Persecuted Clergyman.

An unusual case has just been decided by Judge BACON, of the Municipal Court of Boston. It arose from an alleged violation of a city ordinance by a clergyman. The ordinance in question forbids any person to stand in the streets "for the purpose of grinding cutlery, or for the sale of any article, or for the exercise of any business or calling, unless duly licensed by the Board of Aldermen." Now it appears that Rev. J. L. HATCH felt called upon to stand in the streets of Boston, and to distribute there a certain tract or pamphlet. The tract was of the reverend gentleman's own composition, and was distributed by him without price. His object being to gain for it extensive circulation, he naturally selected the most crowded thoroughfares. While giving away his documents, it frequently happened that questions were put to him by those who received them. Hence theological debates of a protracted character would often arise. Public talk of this kind always attracts a crowd, and crowds are apt to obstruct sidewalks. These academical discussions created stoppages which it became the duty of the Police to prevent; and thus Rev. Mr. HATCH was pounced upon, and formally arraigned for violation of the ordinance.

It is, of course, alleged that the *odium theologicum* had something to do with the case. One Boston paper says that there were present at the trial "members and promoters of the Young Men's Christian Association, who seemed eager that the defendant should be prevented by law from injuring them in their business," and another journal directly imputes to the Association the instigation of the proceeding. The motive for this, as claimed by the defense, appeared on the trial. Mr. HATCH testified that he was a regular officiating clergyman, having a pulpit in Scituate; that he entertains strong convictions adverse to the doctrine of eternal punishment; that his views are embodied in the tract which he distributes; that he spread them about "as a noonday recreation, and because he thought they were effecting great good;" that in no case had he received any pecuniary recompense for this labor, which he did because he thought it his duty as a Christian minister; that the opposition to him was inspired by a spirit of Puritan orthodoxy, which, however, would not long have things all its own way in this age of progress; that he had probably scattered fifty thousand of his tracts among the multitudes, and hoped to scatter a great many more; and that, in fact, on the previous day, after his arrest, and when he had succeeded in finding bondsmen for his appearance to answer, he had continued to spread "God's justice and mercy" among the people of the City.

Mr. HATCH's counsel contended that the gratuitous distribution of tracts did not constitute an offense within the meaning of the ordinance. The counsel for the city held a contrary view, and pointed out that the object of the ordinance was to prevent obstructions to travel, and that the defendant's acts caused such obstructions. The Court, however, declined to interpret Mr. HATCH's proceedings as a violation of the ordinance, and consequently ordered his discharge. Judge BACON's decision was "greeted by a subdued murmur of applause," and the reverend defendant left the Court, with fresh spirit no doubt, to pursue the path he holds to be that of duty. It appeared in the testimony that Mr. HATCH always "moved on" when requested by the officers to do so, but that he moved only a few steps and then resumed his task as before. His counsel held that the act of distributing tracts was not in the nature of the business or calling of his client. He did not do this in his ministerial capacity, "but as recreation for an hour or so during certain days." Of course it is clear that if Mr. HATCH's conduct is legally defensible, it is equally so whatever may be his opinions respecting eternal punishment; and if he carried his peculiar hobby so far as to become a public nuisance, he could be indicted, no doubt, irrespective of the ordinance; but if the Association named did in truth originate this proceeding, it is a curious illustration of the fact that ancient methods of carrying on controversies have not altogether died out, even in this liberal age. In old Rome the disseminators of poisonous opinion were thrown to the lions; in more modern Rome they were gently entreated by the faggot and the rack. In still more modern Boston they are accused of the heinous offense of violating a city ordinance.

Habeas Corpus in a New Light.

In all countries where the common law is recognized, the writ of habeas corpus is rightly regarded as one of the chief bulwarks of personal liberty. Yet occasions may, and often do, arise when its suspension becomes necessary for the public welfare. And it is safe to say that the real capacity of a people for freedom is tested not less by tenacity in guarding this inestimable privilege, so long as it may properly be exercised, than by its readiness in resigning it the moment that step becomes necessary for the common weal. So we are glad to see that in two States of our Union, not always credited with their full share of such intelligent citizenship, this just and discriminating regard for the writ of habeas corpus has lately been strikingly exemplified. While Kentucky has shown a praiseworthy determination to preserve at all hazard this palladium of her liberties, to Tennessee belongs the honor of submitting to its suspension, with a cheerfulness that betokens a truly law-abiding people. It is worthy of observation, too, that in both instances the tedious formalities customary in old-fashioned communities, wedded to idols of precedent and tradition, have been boldly disregarded. Like Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee, as we have often before been called on to observe, appear to be not less peculiar in their notions of law than liberal in their construction of individual liberty, and their manner of serving legal process still savors of the simplicity of the golden age of border jurisprudence.

For instance, one THOMAS SCROGGINS was lately confined in a Kentucky jail for what malevolent persons would call the murder of a negro. Here was a clear case for a writ of habeas corpus. Should an American freeman be permitted to moulder in a dungeon for so trivial an error as this? The question could have but one answer from any right-thinking Kentuckian. So the friends of Mr. SCROGGINS assembled at once in force, served a writ of habeas corpus on the jailer, and took away that martyred hero in triumph. To be sure, they omitted the trifling preliminary of going to any Court for their writ. That would have caused some delay, and in the meantime Mr. SCROGGINS would have mouldered. So with admirable promptness these disciples of a new jurisprudence simply marched to the door of the prison and served their process with an ax.

That is how habeas corpus is enforced in Kentucky. The manner of suspending it in Tennessee is scarcely less original or touching. A young lady of the latter State, of the mature age of fifteen, became convinced that her future happiness depended on her immediate union with a certain young man. So she ran away with him to Knoxville and they were married. But hardly had the nuptial knot been securely tied, when Nemesis appeared in the person of the cruel father, who carried off the shrieking bride from the very arms of her disconsolate lover. To that unhappy swain, brooding like Achilles over the loss of his Briseis, came the joyful inspiration of a habeas corpus. So he returned to Knoxville, procured the necessary papers, and on meeting his wife and father-in-law in the street attempted to serve them. The enemy, however, resisted, and at once suspended the writ by a brisk though indecisive discharge of pistol shots. The injured husband's aim proved more effective than his litigation, the father was wounded, and the entire party arraigned before a Justice of the Peace. That rural Solon, apparently conceding that the virtue of the husband's writ was really suspended by this novel exercise of individual authority, sagaciously decided that the young woman should go with whichever party she chose. Woman-like she sided with the wounded man, and went home with her father, leaving her baffled spouse to meditate on the uncertainty of the sex, and the exaggerated reverence paid to this particular judicial remedy.

As we have said, these are gratifying evidences that the people of Kentucky and Tennessee, whatever may be said to the contrary, are still a freedom-loving if not a slavishly law-abiding people. And there are many points in their system of litigation which commend themselves to the judicious observer. It is prompt, it is decisive, and it saves the expense and trouble of keeping up a useless apparatus of Courts and Judges. Why should we not introduce this easy and inexpensive system here? How much better it would be, for example, if Mr. FISK were permitted to grant his own injunctions, and to enforce them with all the embattled terrors of the Ninth Regiment? Things might be lively for a while, but who can doubt that in the end a speedier and more substantial justice would be attained than through the devious ways of a pliant attorney and a corrupt Judge?

MINOR TOPICS.

With the vote of the National Assembly the portentous drama of the Franco-German war may be said to close. The "preliminary conditions" will, in due time, assume the permanent form of an international treaty, and the six months' war, with all its startling changes, will belong to history. As yet, we have no reliable evidence that the reception of the Prussian army corps by Paris has been anything but the grimly silent one it ought to be. It would be simple madness for the population of Paris to attempt any resistance to a humiliation they might have been spared, but which any attempt to prevent can only result in fresh exactions and misfortunes. For this the *fête Napoleon* should be made forever a day of mourning, for whether or not the third of the crowned BONAPARTES must, as the Assembly has decreed, bear the odium of the misfortunes of France, the first of the name must assuredly be credited with having provoked the retaliation involved in the German occupation of Paris.

The public debt statement shows that during the month of February the national liabilities have decreased $7,317,960 08, being $3,276,-632 33 in excess of the reduction for January. The total decrease for the year ending Feb. 28, 1871, has been $117,619,630 25, showing an average monthly reduction of $9,801,635 85. We have become so accustomed to these successive reductions that we seldom pause to consider how rapidly the absolute burden of our national debt has sunk during the present Administration. At the beginning of his term, President GRANT found a debt which amounted to $73 per head of the population. After two years of honest collection of revenue, co-operating with and assisting the natural expansiveness of our population and resources, its volume has been reduced to $61 per head. The third year of the present Administration opens with a total of public debt, including principal and interest, and deducting the cash in the Treasury, amounting to $2,320,708,846 92. This represents a sum three hundred millions less than the national debt of France before the war, and fully sixteen hundred millions less than that of Great Britain at the present moment. With a population increasing at four times the rapidity of the latter country, and with hardly a tithe of her military burdens, we ought to afford to keep still further behind her annual taxation than our present interval of about fifty millions.

We hope that the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, by which the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims is extended to claims of Southern loyalists, will not be concurred in by the House unless it obtain a more intelligible idea of what is intended, and what may be accomplished, than can be derived from the proceedings of yesterday. If the purpose be to embrace only claims for stores supplied to the Union army, and for which regular vouchers were given, justice would seem to be on its side. The danger is that the door, once opened, will not be closed until the Treasury has been despoiled under all manner of pretenses. "Loyal claims," so called, may cover too much. There may be constructive claims, and claims for damages, and nobody knows what beside. The whole thing has at this moment an ugly aspect.

The agreement which has been at length reached by Congress on the subject of treaties with the Indian tribes is an eminently satisfactory one. It was impossible that we could ever have any intelligible method of dealing with our aborigines, so long as we recognized them, sometimes as wards of the nation, and sometimes as independent communities. The abolition of the treaty-making power makes the Indians an integral portion of the Commonwealth, which, so long as they treated with us as separate nations, they could neither logically nor practically become. The resolution will not affect the validity of existing agreements with the redmen, nor will it prevent legal guarantees being given in future to secure their rights. It may, however, be expected to hasten the time when we shall have elevated the race to the common level of self-government, and so fulfilled one of the most imperative of our national duties.

The House has passed a substitute for the Senate bill granting lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from a point on the St. Paul and Pacific line to the boundary of the British Possessions. In what particulars the substitute differs from the original, we are not informed. This, however, should be remembered: there are political as well as ordinary business reasons in favor of the construction of the projected road, which will in fact connect the St. Paul and Pacific line with the Northern Pacific, and both with Manitoba. The political future of that remote province will be largely influenced by considerations of transit. At present, though a part of the Canadian Dominion, it is practically inaccessible, except through United States territory. Even though Canada attempt the establishment of railroad communication, a long period must elapse before direct connection can be formed; and, meanwhile, the population will realize more and more their dependence on American enterprise for the means of intercourse with the world. St. Paul is even now their principal mart. With the projected railroad extension finished—as it will be speedily, if Congressional help be not withheld—Manitoba will trade with Duluth or St. Paul; and commercial interests will prove themselves potent in the direction of annexation.

Details of the Army Reform bill introduced by the Gladstone Cabinet reveal the following facts: It is not proposed to increase the strength of the regular army. Its present force of 135,000 men is deemed sufficient. It is, however, to be strengthened in field artillery, and a change little short of a revolution is to be introduced in the abolition of the system of purchasing commissions. This last step is necessitated, among other reasons, by the proposed amalgamation of the county levies—enlisted for short periods of service and drill—known as the militia, with the regular forces. The officers of the militia service have been hitherto appointed by the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, and their assimilation to the ordinary rank of officers of the line regiments involved the adoption of some uniform system of appointment and promotion. In future, selection will be the rule of promotion in the British army. Besides the social revolution involved in the abolition of the purchase system, it is estimated that it will cost the nation about forty millions of dollars in the shape of compensation to the holders of commissions. The combined strength of the regular and militia forces will be 270,000 men, and when to this is added the volunteers and reserves, the Government believes that England will possess a re-organized army of 500,000 men. Reforms in the system of training and armament will be effected, and fourteen millions of dollars will be added to next year's taxes as the price of these changes.

The interchange of courtesies between the Emperors of Russia and Germany is somewhat strongly suggestive of the great monarch's aphorism, "the State—that is me." The logical connection of the reported reply of the Czar is a little difficult to perceive. It probably means something like the following: "I am glad that my illustrious brother of Prussia has seen fit to make an explicit avowal of his obligations to me for my consistent neutrality. The London Conference which he was good enough to suggest as an earnest of his gratitude, has hardly given me all I want. With the help of my august ally I am in hopes that in due time and season I may secure the rest. United, Russia and Prussia can pretty well absorb Europe, to their own endless 'happiness and glory.' Disunited, the Adriatic is forever closed to the one, and the North Sea to the other. Let my illustrious brother be advised in time to let the 'Baltic Provinces alone.'"

In lately adverting to the spread of small-pox in the City, we pointed out that the advance of contagious disease was frequently wavelike or intermittent. The sudden increase of small-pox cases during the past week, and the still more alarming increase of deaths from this cause, gave an unfortunate confirmation to this theory. If the number of cases have been correctly reported the percentage of deaths is simply enormous, and is calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions. We may, however reason the other way, and conclude from the large number of fatal cases that the actual seizures have been greatly under-estimated. Instead of fifty-two, we are safe to reckon ninety cases as the total for the week. It is not reassuring to note that, whatever the Board of Health may be prepared to do in providing for the cure of the malignant pestilence, they seem to have the slenderest possible idea of taking measures for its prevention.

ILLINOIS.

The First Thunder-Storm—The Cause of Woman in the Legislature—The Graduating Class of the French Medical College—Commotion in the Insurance Business—The Cheney Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 24, 1871.

Our Winter is passing away, and the immense body of snow upon the ground is rapidly disappearing, but so gradually that the danger of a freshet has been averted. Last night we had the first thunder of the season. There were quite a number of loud reports from the "heavenly artillery," with rain and a high west wind, which did considerable damage in different parts of the city. The outskirts of the city, where the drainage is defective, present quite a lacustral appearance, and many dwellings are isolated by the water which surrounds them. Cellars are in some localities well filled with water, and considerable damage is done in this way.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The extension of franchises to women appears to be in considerable favor with our legislators. The following bill is an important one, and I was told by a member last week that the prospect was good for its passage:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That any woman of lawful age, married or single, shall, subject to the regulations, liabilities and penalties prescribed for men, have the same right as men to practise medicine or law, or any other profession, and to be appointed Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, and deputy or assistant of any Clerk of a Court of Record or of Recorder of Deeds; and, for so doing, shall have, and be entitled to have, a diploma, license, commission, or appointment.

SEC. 2. That sex or coverture shall not work any civil disability.

I think the people of the State are prepared to indorse this advance step. It is, undoubtedly, a fact, that Mrs. STANTON and other advocates of easy divorce, have greatly damaged the cause with all decent people; yet there is, notwithstanding, a revolution in the general manner of thinking upon this subject going forward. People are questioning old methods and the justice of old restrictions and prejudices, and under this process they are, one by one, giving way. And then the temperance people here are coming to the conclusion that the easiest and most direct way of securing prohibitory legislation in regard to the liquor traffic is, to put the ballot into the hand of woman.

WOMEN M. D'S.

Last night we had a Commencement of the Chicago Female Medical College and the graduation of the First Class. It was small—only three—but it is a beginning, the first class of the first Female Medical College in the United States, and so far as I know, in the world. Dr. E. O. HAVEN, President of the North-western University, addressed the class, and this is what one of them—Miss JULIA A. COLE—said in response:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FACULTY: Your last act in the drama of this experiment has ceased, so far as the present class is concerned, with the admission of us to the ranks of your noble profession. The future acts are ours to perform. For, while you may, with your words, encourage us, we alone can demonstrate our fitness for the position we have sought, and by your aid obtained. In all human research, experiment must precede reason. Nature yields her secrets only to queries propounded in the shape of experiments patiently and carefully conducted, and upon the results of these must be founded all generalizations hoping to withstand the attacks of opposing opinions. Truth can never be reached by abstract reasonings. All along the ages, practically, men and women have demonstrated facts, and moreover, facts have acquired the reputation of being stubborn things—things not easily overcome. The most complete and nicely-arranged theories may be overthrown by others equally subtle. No man need fear permanency in theories not based upon facts observed. Facts are today wanted to tell us, if, in the eternal fitness of things, the time has come when woman should occupy those positions of trust, responsibility and honor, which she is seeking. In the past and present are numbers of those whose success is unquestioned; many whose names are honored by the medical profession. And upon the success of these, laboring against overwhelming opposition and disadvantage, we base the hypothesis that their number will increase with the increasing facilities for gaining the requisite knowledge to fill these positions with credit and honor, until, in the fullness of time, woman shall be received to full fellowship, having proven herself worthy. In behalf of the class, I would thank the Faculty for their uniform kindness and attention to the interests of the class, notwithstanding the uninteresting smallness of their numbers; and express the hope that our Alma Mater may, in time to come, achieve a position not inferior to any similar institution in the land.

EXCITEMENT AMONG INSURERS.

There is considerable interest, not to say excitement, in regard to insurance matters, with us just now—an uneasy state of the public mind in relation to the subject. This grows out of the failure of several companies at the East, and is confined, to a great extent, to life insurance. And, too, the co-operative companies have taken the field, and are discussing the old methods and comparing them with the new. Reports, wherein are shown that the expenses of carrying on the business are about two dollars to one paid policy-holders, are taken up and dissected, and the old system is attacked in no measured terms. In Chicago it is the fashion for nearly every business interest to have an "organ," and through these the controversies are brought before the public. The co-operative insurance men have their organ, and they are making quite vigorous use of it, not only in defense but in attack. The effect is that the business of life insurance is rather dull just now.

CHICAGO'S PRECIOUS GUARDIANS.

We have one of the most beautiful Police systems in the country. Our Commissioners appoint the vagabonds and loafers who hang about the saloons—the whippers-in of the ward politicians—and then spend a good share of their time in trying them for drunkenness, assaults, and other offenses; and now one is in custody under strong suspicions of having shot a fellow-policeman. Our guardians need guarding about as much as any other class among us.

THE CHENEY CASE.

There is a lull in the Cheney case. The Bishop has "suspended" the rector, but his parish sustain him, and he won't stay suspended, so far as preaching is concerned. The next step will probably be the suspension of the church. A large portion of the Episcopalians in the State are very anxious that the Bishop should go to his reward. There has been nothing but quarrels and contentions ever since his appointment, and the prayer is, "Good Lord deliver us."

THE BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Baptists of Chicago, I understand, have invited the great societies of the denomination—the Missionary Union, the Home Mission and Publication Society—to hold their anniversaries in this city in May.

WASHINGTON.

The House Clearing the Speaker's Desk—Paying Unsuccessful Contestants—The Southern Outrages Investigation—Claims of Loyal Southerners—Indian Treaties Prohibited Henceforth—Investigation of the New-York Custom-House—Senator Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The action of the House today is an effective answer to much of the carping criticism that is always made just at the close of Congress. There was every reason, if a majority is corrupt or selfish, or otherwise lacking in integrity, as is intimated in some quarters, why these elements should have asserted themselves today. By agreement of yesterday the business on the Speaker's table was taken up and the calendar was gone through with, first for bills to which there was no objection. This resulted in passing some thirty or forty bills of a private and unimportant character, mostly granting pensions, or authorizing some officer to close his accounts, &c. On the next call came bills for action under suspension of the rules. But two bills of any kind were passed. One authorizes a new building at Trenton, N. J., and the other grants land to a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota up the valley of the St. Croix Wood River to the Winnipeg District, having evident designs on British North America, which fact alone secured its passage. Then followed half a dozen other land grant schemes, including the famous Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad Extension bill, but none of them came anywhere near the requisite two-thirds, some not even having a majority. Then, in order to prevent even the possibility of mischief, Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, at 3:40, moved to adjourn, which was carried almost unanimously. It is quite a notable fact, too, almost without precedent, that the House, though within three days of the end of the short session, has not yet been obliged to sit at night.

PROSPECT FOR THE REST OF THE SESSION.

Most of the measures which will be lost are those which ought to be lost, the income tax repeal and the bill abolishing the franking privilege excepted. The income tax would be repealed, but for the factious opposition of a few Western Free Traders, who are determined that there shall be no futher reduction of taxation unless it comes off the tariff. They care nothing for the tax itself, but they want no further mitigation of the burdens of taxation unless it comes in a shape to suit them.

NO MORE INDIAN TREATIES.

The principle which the House has so long contended for in the Indian bill, viz., that the Senate had no right to make treaties with the Indians, triumphed today, the Conference Committee having agreed to an amendment, which in effect provides that no more treaties shall be made with Indian tribes. It does not invalidate any treaty legally made prior to 1867, nor does it recognize specifically any treaty made since that time. Mr. SARGENT congratulated the House upon the triumph of the principle they had been contending for, and also upon the fact that this was the most economical and carefully guarded Indian Appropriation bill the country has had for many years.

PAYING UNSUCCESSFUL CONTESTANTS.

The House, today, voted $2,500 to ROGERS, of Tennessee, who had claimed a seat at large, for which there was no law, and then to make the matter even voted $3,000 to BENJ. EGGLESTON, of Cincinnati, who contested Mr. STRADER's seat unsuccessfully.

INVESTIGATION OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Senate, today, voted to continue through the first session of the next Congress the Committee appointed to investigate affairs in the Southern States, of which Mr. SCOTT is Chairman. The Democrats objected, and Mr. CASSERLY moved an amendment, that the meetings of the Committee should be public. The principal reason was stated to be that the privacy of the investigation had been violated by members of the Committee. The real object, however, was well known to be to deter persons from the South from coming before the Committee, which some are declared to do at the risk of life.

TILT AGAINST A WINDMILL.

Mr. COLE today made the happiest and most effective reply to one of SAULSBURY's frothy ebullitions that has been made this session. The cause of SAULSBURY's boiling over this time was the passage of the Army bill after the rejection of his amendment that no money should be used to defray the expenses of the army when serving under the Enforcement act. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. COLE remarked: "The Senator has made his tilt against the windmill, and now I hope we shall have a vote." Mr. SAULSBURY was quick enough to see how much like Don Quixote he had been behaving, and his rage, albeit silently expressed, was doubled by the comparison.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

By the agreement made in the Senate at a late hour last night, at 12 o'clock today the amendment offered to the Army bill, by Mr. RICE, extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to loyal citizens of the Southern States was voted on at 12 o'clock. A great number of amendments to the amendment were proposed and voted on without debate, and several of them were adopted. The amendment of most importance, however, was one offered by Mr. MORRILL, restricting the operation of the provision to persons who remained loyal during the war. On the final vote the proposition as amended was adopted by a vote of 33 to 22.

THE INDIAN TREATY QUESTION SETTLED.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill was submitted to the Senate today, and was agreed to. By this report, a clause is inserted which prohibits any treaties in future with Indian tribes, and admitting the validity of those already ratified in accordance with law. Mr. DAVIS and Mr. CASSERLY opposed agreement with the report on account of this provision, but opposition was not general.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. PATTERSON is hard at work preparing the report of the Retrenchment Committee, giving the result of the investigation into the management of the New-York Custom-house. He will not be able to present it to the Senate until the very last of the week. Nothing concerning the result of the investigation or the character of the forthcoming report has been made public by the Committee, except that the statements made on information from other sources are denied.

REPEAL OF DUTIES ON COAL.

The resolution from the House repealing the duty on coal was brought into the Senate today and read the first time. Mr. VICKERS objected to a second reading today, and objection will also be made to-morrow, no doubt, to its third reading, which will prevent action till Friday. Its friends claim a majority in the Senate when it is reached, but those who oppose it will most likely try to talk it to death.

TORPEDO-BOATS.

The Senate, today, in considering the Naval Appropriation bill, voted, by a large majority, to disagree to the Committee's amendment striking out $600,000 for the construction of two torpedo-boats, and to a further reduction for the torpedo service of $16,000. It is believed to be true economy to adopt immediately this new and effective service for coast and harbor defense, and especially necessary in view of the cost of fortifications and their proved inefficiency.

SENATOR SUMNER AND HIS THREATENED SPEECH.

The Naval bill came up in the Senate about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and Mr. SUMNER very soon after made his appearance in the Senate. It was currently reported that he would make the speech which he has prepared while the bill was pending, and the Senate galleries were crowded to-night with people who expected to hear it. It is now understood, however, that he will not deliver the speech at present, though he has not expressly stated that he would not. His language has been growing milder during the last few days, and he has affirmed that his speech would not be so severe as has been reported, and within a day or two he has yielded more to the solicitation of friends regarding his health. It has been specially urged upon him that the speech, if made now before the return of the San Domingo Commission, would be considered a declaration of defiance to the Administration, and would result in injuring himself. Party obligations have also had an influence, and his friends, both here and at home, are hoping that he may finally change the course he has been following, and so retain the good influence he can exert if he will remain in the ranks of the Republican Party. His visit to the Capitol today was on business from his Committee before the Executive Session, and he was not in his seat this evening.

REMAINING WORK OF THE SENATE.

The Senate is in session this evening, and there is a determination manifested to finish the Naval bill before adjournment. It is still possible for the Senate to finish the Appropriation bills, and give them ample consideration, if no other business is allowed to intrude; but if a few hours more are spent discussing amendments not germane to the nature of general legislation, one or more of them must fail. There has been some conduct on the part of the Democrats which creates a suspicion that they are endeavoring to force one or two of the bills over into the next Congress, that the failure to pass them may fall on Republicans for having spent a day on the Enforcement act. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that some of their party papers have been industriously preparing the way for such a charge if it becomes possible from the failure of any of these bills.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Conference Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad will meet to-morrow morning, with a view to adjust the difference of the two Houses. The Committee on the part of the Senate consist of Messrs. HOWARD, Michigan; KELLOGG, Louisiana; FLANAGAN, Texas; and on the part of the House, Messrs. WHEELER, New-York; LOGAN, Illinois; and SHERRARD, of Alabama. The principal point of difference is with the branch railroad features, the House having provided only for a main trunk from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, and cut off the provision for branches, providing, however, for a consolidation of all those now in existence. The House reduced the capital from $100,000,000 to $50,000,000, and also reduced the amount of land to be granted to the Company. The struggle in the Conference Committee will be as to the restoration of the branch railroads, many gentlemen interested in them having telegraphed hither to friends to look after their interests.

LABORS OF THE LOBBY.

During the clearing of the Speaker's table, today, of the hundred or more Senate and House bills, the lobbies were occupied by interested parties, calling out members of Congress and evincing much zeal in their movements.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, of the High Commission, arrived here today.

BILLS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

The Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriations bill include, among the new clauses, that only fifty per cent. shall be paid on all bills for Indian service, unless audited by the Board of Indian Commissioners, and in the latter case the full amounts.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL SCRIP DIVIDENDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has under consideration the New-York Central Railroad dividend tax question, but will not render a decision until next week.

PROTESTS AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Additional memorials have been sent to Congress, signed by women, against the extension of suffrage to their sex. About 6,000 women have so far protested against female suffrage, and efforts are making to procure other signatures throughout the country.

NOMINATIONS.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters.—John Clinton, Brownsville, Tenn.; John W. Fike, Clinton, Mo.; F. E. Lathrop, Columbia, Mo.; J. C. Parrott, Keokuk, Iowa; Harriet E. Drury, Troy, Ohio; Harris Whipple, Fairhaven, Vt.; George E. Goodrich, Fitchburg, Mass.; William L. Burt, Boston, Mass.; Charles H. Spofford, Rockford, Ill.; W. B. Robertson, Salem, N. J.; Elliott Fay, Potsdam, N. Y.; A. Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. Ellis, Bath, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.—Rowland G. Usher, United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts; William H. Lessig, Surveyor-General of Colorado; James Henry, to be Marshal of the Western District of Michigan; D. I. Baldwin, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed the following nominations:

Milton Turner, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Liberia.

Consuls.—Henry Fox, Plymouth, England; Henry J. Zimmerman, Codoba, Argentine Republic; Henry David, Martinique; Horace H. Haughton, Pernambuco.

Collectors of Customs.—E. W. Massey, Yorktown, Va.; Hance Lawson, Eastern District of Maryland; Wm. R. Taylor, Bristol and Warren, R. I.; Thomas Russell, Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

Surveyor of Customs.—James E. Marsh, Kansas City, Mo.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—John K. Miller, First District of Tennessee; Joseph B. Rothchild, Fifth District of Ohio.

Postmasters.—Ambrose B. Galucia, Dedham, Mass.; Mrs. Rebecca Adams, Fort Madison, Iowa; E. S. Merrill, Winchendon, Mass.; C. H. Colburn, Leominster, Mass.; Jos. H. Hodges, Foxboro, Mass.; R. E. Bowen, Millbury, Mass.; Alfred Bowen, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; L. M. Haverstick, Rock Island, Ill.; Oliver C. Poston, Havana, Ill.; Henry A. Green, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. Manorah F. Lowe, Xenia, Ohio; Cyrus K. Osgood, Savannah, Ga.; E. Shurtz, Marshalltown, Iowa; C. W. Quiggins, Elizabethtown, Ky.; Samuel O. McDowell, Columbus, Kansas; John J. Sykes, Grass Valley, Cal.; E. J. Stuart, Chetopah, Kansas; J. E. Williams, Baxter Springs, Kansas.

Miscellaneous.—Andrew Miller, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys, and John L. Ward, Register of Land Office, Susanville District, California; Joshua Bishop, to be Lieutenant-Commander United States Navy; Charles K. Yancey, to be Assistant Surgeon United States Navy; George C. Drinen, to be Second Assistant Engineer United States Navy; and the following to be Third Lieutenants in the revenue marine service: Wm. H. Hand, New-York; Wm. J. Hoarring, New-York; Thos. D. Walker, New-York; Wm. H. Roberts, F. A. O'Connor, Massachusetts; A. Littlefield, Massachusetts; Francis Tuttle, Massachusetts; Alfred Weston, Massachusetts; David A. Hall, Rhode Island; John W. Harrison, Pennsylvania; S. M. Crosby, Pennsylvania; John Brown, New-Jersey; Eli D. Edmunds, New-Jersey; George E. McConnell, District of Columbia; Samuel E. McGuire, Louisiana; Eugene Bivudi, Louisiana; John Dermott, Maine; Arthur W. Devereux, Maine; George H. Gooding, Virginia; Frederick J. Simmons, Virginia; W. D. Roath, Connecticut; Oscar C. Hamlet, Michigan.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 1.

CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of Senators elect FRELINGHUYSEN of New-Jersey, KELLY of Oregon and WRIGHT of Iowa, were presented, read, and ordered to be filed.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules, imposing restrictions on business within three days of the end of the session, were suspended.

INVESTIGATION OF PACIFIC RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Pacific Railroads to investigate and report upon the existing indebtedness between the United States Government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, particularly as to the amount of money and land subsidy voted to it by Congress; the amount of bonds issued to, and sold by, the Company; the amount for which Congress guaranteed the payment of principal and interest; what interest was paid on the bonds; what disposition was made by the said Company of the proceeds of their bonds sold; what amount of money or property said Company has distributed among its stockholders; also as to the operations of the credit mobilier, and who comprised it.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, objected to the present consideration of the resolution and it was laid over.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, the Senate took up the resolution to continue the investigation by the Special Committee of Kuklux outrages in the South, during the first session of the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, moved to require the proceedings of the Committee to be published. His object was to prevent false impressions upon the public by one-sided newspaper statements of the testimony.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, one of the Democratic members upon the investigation, referred to statements of the testimony before the Committee alleged to have been made by the Chairman (Mr. SCOTT) before a Republican caucus. He was confident no such statements had been made, because there was no truth in them. There was no evidence before the Committee rising to the dignity of a fact in support of such statements. He desired the testimony made public in order that whole communities, as well as the individuals whose character was now secretly maligned, might have an opportunity to disprove the accusations.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said secrecy was not desired by the members of the Committee, but was necessary for the protection of witnesses, some of whom had appeared before the Committee at the risk of their lives.

Mr. BLAIR thought the objection not valid, as the names of the witnesses and their testimony would eventually all be published. If communities were not allowed to defend themselves from crimination of unknown persons, the whole investigation would be simply a secret inquisition and a despotism.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, the other Democratic member of the Committee, inquired whether the continuance of the Committee would have the effect to invalidate testimony already taken. He did not desire that that should be lost. Complaining of the efforts which had been made to forestall public sentiment by means of one-sided petitions, Mr. BAYARD had read a paragraph from an Alabama newspaper, headed "A Minister Kukluxed," the purport of which was that a Methodist clergyman had been assaulted by some nine men in disguise, because he had attempted to preach the Gospel to black people. An official investigation was made under direction of the Governor of Alabama, when it turned out that the supposed minister was a fugitive from justice, charged with having committed rape in Georgia, and, instead of preaching the Gospel, was inciting the negroes to violent assertions of their political equality. It had also appeared that the story of the outrage had originated entirely from the fact that the owner of the estate upon which this man was staying, upon returning to remonstrate with him, was assaulted by him with a knife.

Mr. CASSERLY's amendment was then rejected, and the resolution adopted.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. COLE, RAMSEY and SHERMAN were appointed a Conference Committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS—SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Senate then took up the Army Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. McDONALD's amendment to pay for Quartermaster and Commissary stores furnished to the army by loyal citizens of the South. After various modifications the amendment was adopted—yeas 34, nays 22—in the following form:

And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An Act to limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, &c.," are hereby extended to the loyal citizens who remained loyal during the late war, and who in no way voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion; *Provided*, that service in the United States Army during the late rebellion as a commissioned officer, or enlisted man, shall be held to be *prima facie* evidence of loyalty, unless some act of disloyalty shall be proven to have been committed after said service; and the benefits of this proviso shall be extended to the citizens of the State of Tennessee, and all such parts of said act as make a discrimination between loyal claimants, because of residence, are hereby repealed.

The vote upon the adoption of Mr. McDONALD's amendment was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Brownlow, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Gilbert, Harris, Hill, Howe, Johnston, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Revels, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Stockton, Tipton, Vickers, Warner, Willey—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howard, Howell, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stearns, Stewart, Trumbull, Wilson, Yates—22.

REPORT ON INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The regular order of business was temporarily suspended, and Mr. COLE, of California, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was read.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, opposed the reception of the report on account of its prohibition against Indian treaties hereafter. The Supreme Court had placed these treaties on the same footing with treaties with foreign nations, and he held that Congress had not the right to deny to the President, in either instance, the exercise of treaty-making power with the consent of the Senate, as provided in the Constitution. He maintained that Indian tribes in the southwestern part of the United States were independent nations, and entirely competent to negotiate treaties with the Government.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, a member of the Conference Committee, defended the clause objected to by Mr. DAVIS, as within the power of Congress under the Constitution to declare that nomadic tribes of Indians are not responsible Indian nations.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, explained that the validity of existing Indian treaties would not be affected, and that the condition of Indian tribes was continually changing, and had so far deteriorated as to authorize this declaration.

After further remarks by Messrs. CASSERLY of California, STOCKTON of New-Jersey, and SAULSBURY of Delaware, the report was concurred in without a division.

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON COAL.

The bill repealing the duty on coal was received from the House and read for the first time.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, objected to its second reading.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Army Appropriation bill was again taken up, when Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, opposed its passage, because of the rejection of his amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any of the money appropriated by the bill for the payment of troops at elections. He regarded that rejection as sufficient indication that the dominant party intended to use the army to carry the elections. He said there was a man at the other end of the avenue, who, though unlettered and knowing little of his country's history, possessed an indomitable will and undoubted courage. When the House of Representatives came to count the Electoral vote for next President, that man would perhaps be found a willing instrument in employing the army, to whose support the Senate was now appropriating this money, in the re-establishment of himself for four years more. He (SAULSBURY) would now serve notice on the dominant party, that, if the Democrats, by a fair vote elected their nominee for President, they intended to inaugurate him if they had to wade knee deep in blood.

The bill was then passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole.

Among other amendments adopted, was one providing that no part of the money appropriated by the bill shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war.

After disposing of twenty pages of the bill, the Senate, at 4½, went into Executive Session, and soon after took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the Senate Mr. FENTON, of New-York, asked to take up the bill to pay GORDON WARSELEY $10,000.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, objected, stating that he considered it his duty to oppose the bill at every stage.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The regular order, the Naval Appropriation bill, was then proceeded with.

The Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment to strike out the proviso that $50,000 appropriated at the last session to defray the expenses of an expedition to the North Pole, shall not be carried to the surplus fund or converted into the Treasury Department, but may be applied to the future expense of said expedition.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, said Capt. HALL had completed his preparations for starting with his expedition about the 1st of May, and he hoped the appropriation would be left until Capt. HALL called for it.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said he would vote with his friend NYE, if that gentleman would promise, when the North Pole was discovered, not to bring in a bill to subsidize a line of steamers to that point. [Great laughter.]

Mr. NYE said that if he did he would provide that the steamers should start from Detroit. [Renewed laughter.]

The amendment of the Committee was then disagreed to—yeas 20, nays 25; and the proviso stands as inserted by the House.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, moved an amendment to appropriate $50,000 to pay SETH WILMER for his hydraulic lift for raising monitor turrets. Adopted.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, moved and advocated an amendment appropriating $200,000 for the removal of the working of a portion of the Philadelphia Navy-yard to League Island. At his request, a letter of the Secretary of the Navy recommending the removal was read.

Mr. MORRILL moved to lay the amendment on the table. Negatived—yeas 21, nays 22.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to amend the amendment by appropriating $50,000 for a navy-yard at New-London, Conn. Agreed to on a division—22 to 28.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay the amendment, as amended, on the table. Agreed to—35 Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. CRAGIN moved as an amendment the Naval Line and Staff bill, which he said was substantially satisfactory to both line and staff, though one or two provisions were not acceptable to either.

Mr. THURMAN said it was impossible for the Senate to vote intelligently upon the subject at this hour, (11 o'clock P. M.,) and that the question was one requiring a thorough explanation. He moved to adjourn, but withdrew the motion to allow his colleague, Mr. SHERMAN, to move to lay the amendment on the table. The latter motion was then made and rejected—yeas 12, nays 28.

After debate, the amendment was then agreed to—yeas 26, nays 12.

Mr. McCREERY, for reasons of economy, moved to strike out of the bill the appropriation of $600,000 for the construction of two iron-plated torpedo-boats; which was lost by yeas 18, to nays 21.

The bill then passed, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up.

At 12¼ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CORRECTING THE JOURNAL.

A motion to correct the Journal so as to show that the action of the House in non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill, and sending them to a Committee of Conference, was made final by a vote to reconsider and lay on the table, the Journal not showing that fact, was resisted by Messrs. GARFIELD, STEVENSON, and other Ohio members, whose object was to have the Senate amendment in regard to the Cincinnati and Newport bridge concurred in.

After some excitement and confusion the Journal was ordered to be corrected.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN ARKANSAS.

The Senate amendments to a House bill creating an additional judicial district in Arkansas was amended, on motion of Mr. KERR, of Indiana, by providing that the present District Judge of Arkansas shall remain Judge of the Eastern District.

PAYMENT OF CONTESTANTS.

Resolutions were adopted to pay Messrs. ROGERS of Tennessee, and EGGLESTON of Ohio, contestants for seats, $2,500 and $3,000 respectively.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill providing that no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributional sums added to the contingent fund of insurance companies, or on unearned premiums. Passed.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules to proceed with the consideration of the Apportionment bill, to the exclusion of all other business except appropriation bills and conference reports. Rejected—yeas 118, nays 83; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

AMENDMENTS CONCURRED IN.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, taking up first the Senate amendments to the House bills. Such amendments were concurred in on the following bills, which now go the President for his signature:

For the relief of William P. Thomason; for the relief of Abraham S. Snyder, of the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; granting pensions to Susanna Snyder, and to Anthony D. Havely; to confirm the Rancho del Rio Grande, in New-Mexico, to the heirs and legal representatives of the original grantees thereof.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were also passed:

The Senate bill to amend the act of the 2d of March, 1868, to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post-road; relating to records of the Courts of the United States.

[All the land-grant bills from the Senate were objected to, and were laid aside until after the first reading of the calendar.]

The following Senate bills, not being objected to, were passed:

For the relief of W. B. Carpenter; for the relief of Charles T. Jackson, M. D., of Boston; authorizing the President to appoint Lyman G. Spaulding Master in the Navy; for the relief of settlers on public lands; to close the accounts of R. E. De Russy, late Colonel of Engineers; correcting an error in the passage of the act of the 1st of June, 1870; for the relief of the officers and crew of the ship *Nightingale*; for the relief of Alexander J. McMullan, late Lieutenant of the Ninth Minnesota Infantry; for the relief of Blessington Rutlidge; granting pensions to Olive Coombs, Elizabeth Spurgeon, Leann Cox, Hiram R. Rhea, Mary S. Ledford, Julia Traynor, Mary B. Collins, Roxalina W. Sawyer, Adam W. Myers, Martha G. Wiley and Ellis A. Hayne; for the relief of John L. Myles; authorizing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the navy of certain volunteer officers on the active list of the navy, who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war; to adjust and fix the compensation of the assistants employed in the library of Congress.

ACTION ON OTHER BILLS.

The calendar having been gone through with on the first call, was recommenced, and action taken on the following bills as they stood in order:

The Senate amendments to the House bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress, the amendments providing for apportionment. Motion to suspend the rules, non-concur in the amendments, and ask for a Committee of Conference, Rejected, not two-thirds in the affirmative—100 to 87.

The Senate joint resolution to amend section 10 of an act granting lands to Kansas, to aid in the construction of a Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railway and telegraph from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Rejected.

The Senate joint resolution for a patent to the Indiana yearly meeting of the Society of Friends for a certain tract of land in the Shawnee Reservation. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution negatived.

Senate bill granting lands for a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnipeg District of British America. Rules suspended, and a substitute for the bill passed.

Senate bill granting lands for a railroad from Decatur, Ala., to Aberdeen, Miss. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill rejected.

Senate bill to provide for a Government building in Trenton, N. J. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill agreed to—yeas 127, nays 56.

The Senate joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior, or Bayfield. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill with an amendment, being a bill of the Senate in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, rejected.

REPORT ON INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The proceedings were interrupted by a report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, explained the report. He called attention to the fact that the contest which had been going on for the last five or six years on the question whether the Senate had the right, or should contine to exercise the power of making treaties with the scattered bands of Indians within the territory of the United States, was ended. That point had been yielded by the Senate. A provision had been incorporated by the Conference Committee in the bill that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe or power with which the United States can contract by treaty; but that nothing in that provision shall invalidate or impair the obligations of any treaty heretofore lawfully made or ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe. He said that this provision was substantially the same as had been drawn up by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ARMSTRONG) and submitted to the House. He also called attention to the fact that the amendments provided in the conference report guarded against allowing commissions, for services, to agents, and also required vouchers for Indian goods, to be submitted to the Indian Commission.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, inquired whether there was anything in the bill that would ratify or confirm any past Indian treaty.

Mr. SARGENT said there was nothing in it ratifying such treaties in terms; appropriations were made to carry them out.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, inquired whether there was anything in the bill ratifying treaties as to Indian reservations.

Mr. SARGENT replied that there was not.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, another of the conferees, laid stress on that provision which prohibits the allowance of commissions to Indian claim agents, mentioning the case of JAMES G. BLUNT, who had received from three Indian tribes $126,100 as fees for getting through Congress claims amounting to $229,000. The Conference report was agreed to.

BUSINESS ON THE TABLE.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table; and after voting down motions to suspend the rules in the cases of several Land Grant bills, the House, at 3¾ o'clock, adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Charges of Improper Conduct Against Arkansas Senators—No Progress in the Clayton Impeachment—The Missouri Law-Makers on the Enforcement Act—Mississippi Concludes to let Cars Run on Sunday.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the *Avalanche*, says:

The session of the Senate yesterday was consumed in a bitter personal discussion on remarks made by Mr. CAROLOFF, that some skulking Senators had been seen in a graveyard with disreputable females. Efforts were made to make him retract. CAROLOFF said his authority was good, and could be substantiated if pressed. Mr. MARTIN moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges, and said that whoever said he had associated with disreputable females was a liar, scoundrel, coward and thief. Mr. SARBER moved to amend by instructing the Committee to inquire whether any Senator had been guilty of such associations, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. ASKEN moved a substitute that the Committee investigate the facts relating to the offensive language, and report what action could be taken in the premises; which was adopted.

Clouds are still hanging over the movements of CLAYTON. Nothing whatever has been done with the impeachment articles. It is said that CLAYTON's friends will hold a caucus to-night to determine whether or not he shall go to the Senate. All parties feel confident that he will go.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—A resolution was introduced into the Lower House of the Legislature, yesterday, denouncing the Enforcement act, recently passed by Congress, as unconstitutional, and declaring it to be a subversion of republican institutions and a direct thrust at the rights and liberties of the people, and ought not to be tolerated. After a motion to table was lost, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 1.—The bill prohibiting the running of trains on Sunday was defeated in the Mississippi Legislature yesterday.

Proposed Appointment of Two Vice-Chancellors in New-Jersey—Action on the Coal Famine—Camden and Amboy and the Proposed Competition.

TRENTON, March 1.—In the Senate a bill has been introduced for the appointment of two Vice-Chancellors at salaries of $5,000 per annum, and a per diem of $10 when actively engaged. A joint meeting of both Senate and House was held this afternoon, and Commissioners of Deeds were elected for the different counties. A resolution was adopted in the House and a committee of three appointed to take immediate steps, either by legislative action or otherwise, to remedy the present coal famine, and to prevent its recurrence. A similar Committee is to be appointed in the Senate. The bill to repeal the Hamilton Land Improvement Company's charter was withdrawn in the Senate this afternoon, and immediately afterward Senator WOOLVERTON withdrew the bill of the National Railroad. This is supposed to be a compromise between the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the advocates of a competing through route.

In the Senate, today, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the anti-Erie bill was lost yesterday, was defeated by a vote of 13 to 8. The bill for the extension of the South Branch Railroad, from Flemington to the Delaware River, has passed the Senate. This extension is in the interests of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and is understood to be a Camden and Amboy defeat.

Charges of Corruption Against Gov. Butler, of Nebraska—An Impeachment Impending.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Lincoln, Neb., says, the Legislature of Nebraska reconvened yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 5 o'clock P. M. a joint convention of both Houses assembled to hear the report of the Investigating Committee on the charges of corruption against Gov. BUTLER, and other State officers. The Committee reported that from sworn testimony, taken by them, it was proved that Gov. BUTLER, Ex-Secretary KENNARD, and other State officials were guilty of corrupt and criminal practices. Gov. BUTLER sent in a message, protesting against the manner of procedure by the investigating committee, and asking that a new committee be appointed. The impeachment resolution against Gov. BUTLER was made the special order for 10 o'clock A. M. today. There is little doubt that the House will vote for impeachment. It is held by high legal authority that upon impeachment articles being presented to the Senate, the Governor will be suspended, as the State Constitution is explicit on this point. The excitement is running high.

Provision for the State Debt of Virginia—A Sinking Fund to be Created.

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—The Joint Finance Committee to-night agreed on a bill which will be reported to the Legislature to-morrow. It provides that the holders of all bonds, stocks, &c., of the State, except the five per cent. dollar bonds and what are known as sterling bonds, may fund two-thirds of the amount of the same, together with two-thirds of the interest due or to become due to July 1, 1871, in six per cent. coupon, or registered bonds, payable thirty-four years after date, or at the pleasure of the State. After ten years the interest to be paid semi-annually. The five per cent. dollar bonds may be funded in a like manner but to bear only five per cent. interest for the other one-third of the amount. Certificates are to be issued payable, the interest in money and the principal in bonds, whenever the State of West Virginia shall have assumed and paid her portion of the public debt. The bill also provides for a sinking fund, and the act goes into effect on its passage.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.

The concert on Friday night at Steinway Hall promises to be uncommonly brilliant. Miss KELLOGG and other artists of distinction are to sing, and the programme will be directed by Signor AGRAMONTE. There are good reasons for expecting unusual pleasure in the selections of this occasion, and the attendance will therefore be, in all likelihood, distinguished and numerous.

TODAY'S PROMISE.

Mr. WEHLI's third piano recital at Booth's occurs this afternoon. The pianist will be assisted by Misses ELDER and THOMPSON and by Signor RANDOLFI. Mr. OSCAR M. NEVILLE's concert will take place in the evening at Steinway Hall. We have already printed the names of the artists who are to co-operate with this gentleman. The Choral Union of Brooklyn give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. Miss KELLOGG is to be the leading soloist.

Theatrical.

APPEARANCE OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

Play-goers will not, we are sure, forget that the favorite comedian and dramatist, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, re-appears to-night at Wallack's. The play will be his own comedy of "Romance and Reality," which has not been seen here before in five years. One of the fullest and most fashionable houses of the season may to-night be looked for with confidence.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

The Circus Building on Fourteenth-street was only damaged to the extent of $50 by the fire of Tuesday night. The matinée was given yesterday as usual, and everything is going on with regularity. At one time it was feared the flames might do more serious damage than they did, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK offered the aid of all his force of mechanics to Manager LENT to save his properties, wardrobe, &c., in case of need. It was not, however, necessary to avail of this kind proposal, and the only harm done is summed up in a few scratches and a little scorched paint.

A CONNECTICUT DIVORCE.

The Case of Christopher C. Bowen, in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Feb. 28.

A petition was brought before the October Term of the Superior Court, Judge PHELPS presiding, praying for a decree of divorce to be granted to CHRISTOPHER C. BOWEN from his wife FRANCES BOWEN. The ground for the decree was three years' desertion. The petition was dated Sept. 7, 1870, and it was alleged that service had been made upon FRANCES BOWEN upon the 20th day of September, 1870, at Augusta, Ga. JAMES B. WILLIAMS, who claimed to be an indifferent person, took oath before SAMUEL IRONS, a notary public living in Kings County, New-York, on the 27th day of September, 1870, that he had served the notice on FRANCES BOWEN in Augusta on the 20th of September. In the petition Mr. BOWEN is described as a resident of New-Haven, New-Haven County, Conn., and had resided there for three years previous. When the petition was presented to the Court the Judge was not willing to accept the evidence that the service had been made on FRANCES BOWEN, as a witness was brought by the lawyer, we believe the same JAMES B. WILLIAMS, who swore in Court that the service had been made. Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. BOWEN, or some one personating him, appeared in Court and took the necessary oath of the petitioner and the decree was granted on the 22d of November, 1870. The decree was obtained by CHARLES H. FOWLER, of this city, acting as attorney. These are the simple facts of the case. And now upon examination of them we shall readily see how heavy the evidence of fraud is, not only upon probabilities, but also upon one statement in the petition which must be untrue.

And first of all, the mere fact that BOWEN, who, however his trial may turn out, cannot be relieved of the suspicion of bigamy at least, is the petitioner, is enough to suggest the thought of foul play somewhere. But this is slight and would be worth nothing in a court. Take first the way the service was given. A man wholly unknown to any one here, swears that he went to Georgia, served the notice on FRANCES BOWEN, and then comes back to New-York, goes over to Brooklyn and makes oath to the fact to an unknown notary public in that city. This was so slight evidence that the Judge would not receive it, and so the man was brought to this City and sworn in Court. If it was not WILLIAMS, (the Judge has the only minutes of the witnesses,) it was some one. Now who brought this unknown man here, and upon whose authority was his testimony, being an unknown person, received by the Court? Some one must have taken that responsibility.

The next point is the appearance of Mr. BOWEN or some one personating him in Court. Who knew him? Some one must have introduced Mr. BOWEN in Court and been willing to swear to his identity or the Court could not have received an unknown man's testimony. And just here the case hinges. If Mr. BOWEN himself appeared in Court how could he have sworn to have lived in this city three years, and at that very time have been a representative in Congress from South Carolina, without some one at least knowing that the two things were impossible. If then it was Mr. BOWEN himself who appeared, there must have been knowledge on the part of some one that no such man had lived in New-Haven three years. But if some one appeared who had lived in New-Haven that time, and that part of his evidence was true, certainly this person could not have been C. C. BOWEN. Just here the case lies. It seems impossible, then, that fraud should not have been practiced by some one. It may have been done by BOWEN himself only, but it certainly seems as if other persons must have known either one of the two facts that the man who appeared was not BOWEN, although he might have been a resident of this city, or if BOWEN himself appeared, then that he swore to a falsehood when he took oath that he had lived here three years. We leave the matter just as it is, and cast no intimations on any one, for we certainly do not know just where the blame lies. But that there must have been fraud, it seems impossible not to believe. The public may be assured that no stone will be left unturned to discover just the guilty parties. It must be done for the vindication of our Courts of justice, than which there are no more honored tribunals in the land.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and Similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

F. H. Amidon & Son,

HATTERS,

REMOVED FROM NO. 649 BROADWAY to NO. 220 5TH-AV., one door above 26th-st. Spring style for gentlemen's Hats introduced this day. Price for best quality reduced to $8. All goods manufactured on the premises.

AGENTS.

H. W. MANSFIELD, New-Haven, Conn.
J. A. JACKSON & CO., No. 59 Tremont-st., Boston.
BISHOP & BARNES, No. 115 Lake-st., Chicago.
W. S. BULLOCK & CO., No. 444 Broadway, Albany.
T. C. JONES, St. Paul, Minn.
JOHN SABEY, JR., & CO., No. 19 Genesee-st., Syracuse.
W. H. OAKFORD, No. 913 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
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NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

Royal Havana—Supplementary.

Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., No. 316 Canal-st., or 154 Chatham-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all for dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO's, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established, 1840.

MARRIED.

KOOS—PEEBLES.—On Wednesday, March 1, 1871, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., CHARLES A. KOOS and Miss GERTRUDE PEEBLES, all of this City. No cards.

RICE—NOE.—At St. John's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., Tuesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. E. G. Andrews, WM. C. RICE, of New-York, to Miss LIDIE J. NOE, daughter of the late Richard Kissam Noe, of Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Monday evening, Feb. 27, AMELIA D., wife of Nehemiah P. Anderson, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 2, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. H. Knapp, No. 345 East 120th-st.

ALSTYNE.—On Monday morning, the 27th inst., DESIER ALSTYNE, widow of the late John Alstyne, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of Holy Savior, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRAGAW.—At Dutchkills, Long Island City, on Monday, Feb. 27, ELIZABETH B., wife of John Bragaw and daughter of the late Aaron L. Burnet, of Newark, N. J., in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, West 7th-st., Hunter's Point, Long Island City, on Friday, March 3, at 12 o'clock M. Fourth-av. cars from Astor House to 34th-st. ferry. Church short distance from ferry, Hunter's Point.

BUDD.—On Monday, Feb. 27, suddenly, WILLIAM A. BUDD, of the firm of Sullivan, Budd & Co.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Reformed Church, 4th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., without further notice.

EASTON.—On Monday, 27th inst., ALFRED H. EASTON, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 14 Washington-place, on Thursday morning next, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

KELSEY.—At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 28, HERBERT, son of Hiram and Hannah Wells Kelsey, and grandson of Chas. A. Doughty, aged 3 years and 17 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, Thursday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 171 Meserole-av.

KEYS.—On Wednesday, March 1, ARTHUR LOGAN KEYS, son of William E. and Eleanor Sarah Keys, aged 2 years and ten months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 324 West 20th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

PRATT.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1871, HARRIET L., wife of Milo Pratt, aged 44 years, formerly of this City.

PURDY.—At Port Chester, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, PRISCILLA D., widow of John H. Purdy, in the 52d year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Rye, on Friday, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be at Rye depot to meet the 9 A. M. train from 27th-st.

SUMMERFIELD.—At Tremont, Westchester County, New-York, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 28, WILLIAM SUMMERFIELD, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Tremont, on Friday, March 3, at 11½ o'clock.

SEAMAN.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 1, CHARLES L. SEAMAN, son of Edward M. Seaman, in his 28th year.

The funeral services will be at his residence, No. 25 Barrow-st., on Thursday evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be carried to Mount Kisco for interment the next morning. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

STRIKER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 28, PHEBE G., wife of George W. Striker, and daughter of the late John G. Mott, in the 33d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av., corner 39th-st., on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock.

STERLING.—Suddenly, Feb. 28, of scarlet fever, ELLA GREEN, daughter of Charles A. and Mary L. Sterling, aged 5 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this afternoon (March 2) at 2½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 60 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 28, SARAH ANN, wife of Moses B. Taylor, and daughter of the late Ephraim Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 345 West 30th-st., on Thursday, 2d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Fourth day, 1st inst., after a short illness, LUCY THOMPSON, widow of the late Samuel Thompson, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Seventh day, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 127 Willow-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

VANDERHOOF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 1, after a severe illness, WILLIAM H. VANDERHOOF, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 276 Quincy-st., on Friday, March 3, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WHITTEMORE.—At Astoria, Wednesday morning, March 1, HORACE WHITTEMORE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 2½ o'clock. The steamer *Sylvan Glen* will leave Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE IS NOW CURABLE.

This fearful affliction is at last made subservient to man. To become ruptured, and to have to saddle on a truss, was a damper on any one's future prospects, and an incessant burden to the mind. A strap truss, or a half-hoop truss, a strong truss, or a weak truss, a radical-cure truss, or a radical-life truss, was one and the same in effect, all doing more or less injury, all more or less burdensome and unsatisfactory.

This was the sad experience of ruptured persons until Dr. Sherman, of No. 697 Broadway, New-York, invented his Hernial Appliance and Compound, the use of which, it is said, cures the most obstinate cases of rupture.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

Dr. SHERMAN'S pamphlet of photographic likenesses of bad cases of rupture cured by his method, with other valuable information and a pamphlet of the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher letters, with a fine portrait of Mr. Beecher, mailed on receipt of ten cents. Office, No. 697 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-liver-oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOUR Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 17. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,284.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

$28.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Circulars sent. Kentuckys, 80c. to $5. Investments 12½ per cent.
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DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB—Head-quarters, No. 375 Broome-st. Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) at 8 o'clock. The following speakers will address the Club: Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. M. J. Butler and Col. F. D. Curtis.

ADOLPHUS BORST, President.
ROBERT McMANUS, THOMAS GEARY, } Secretaries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES ARE SO POPULAR.

Why is SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP in such general demand? The answer is a very simple one. It is in demand because its healing properties are greater than those possessed by any other medicine in use for the cure of Consumption. It purifies the blood—one of the first steps toward a cure. Without pure blood disease can never be eradicated from the system. As well expect water to run up hill of its own volition as to cure consumption without a complete purification of the blood. This is the peculiar property of Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. But it does more than this. It not only purifies the blood, but it allays irritation of the bronchial tubes. It collects and ripens the impure matters collected there, and enables the patient to throw them off by painless expectoration. This great syrup has another virtue. It possess nutritious qualities which give sustenance, and, consequently, strength to the invalid. Now, combine these qualities, and you have an answer to the inquiry.

WHY IS THE PULMONIC SYRUP IN SUCH DEMAND?

Thousands have tested it with complete satisfaction; thousands have used it and been cured; thousands are using it and are being cured. But Dr. Schenck has other remedies. There are other agencies to be employed in the cure of consumption, and he has provided them.

If it be asked why Schenck's Mandrake Pills are so popular, the question is answered as readily as in the case of the Pulmonic Syrup.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Have almost universal application to human diseases, and, though they have been mainly recommended in pulmonary cases, their virtues in other maladies have been so completely and satisfactorily demonstrated that the people will have them. Now, why are they so essential in the cure of consumption? Because the ingredients of which they are composed act directly upon the liver, causing that important organ to throw off its torpidity, and make healthful secretions. The Mandrake Pills

CONTAIN NO CALOMEL

to spread its poison through the patient's system. Their operation is simple and effectual. By their use healthy bile is secured. As a consequence, impaired digestion is restored, food is properly assimilated, good, healthy blood is the result, and, of course, strength is renewed, and the great process of healing thoroughly inaugurated. Whole pages of newspapers could be filled with testimonials from those who have used the Mandrake Pills and been benefited by them. A thousand boxes are sold today where ten were sold four years ago, and the "cry is still they come." The facilities for manufacturing them have become too limited, and, as a consequence, Dr. SCHENCK has been compelled to erect a greatly enlarged and very magnificent building, to enable him to put up the requisite machinery to supply the constantly increasing demand for his great medicines.

BUT GOOD HEALTHY BLOOD

is not the only requisite. The patient needs strength. The entire system must be kept in order. The weakened, emaciated patient must have flesh put upon and strength into his limbs. To accomplish these great objects is the special province of

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

The acidity of the stomach, so distressing to patients, and so detrimental to health, is effectually removed. The alkaline constituents of the Seaweed Tonic accomplish this. In addition to this, it imparts tone and vigor to the system, and enables the patient to take the necessary in-door exercise without exhaustion. This vitally important thought is too frequently overlooked by medical men. They advise exercise without having the patient prepared for it. They tell him to go out into the cold, rasping air, when he should be exercising moderately where the temperature is suited to his diseased condition, and this too without giving him those remedies which are calculated to impart strength while they assist in healing up the ulcerated lungs and bronchial tubes.

In this brief recital the public have an answer to the question, "Why are Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines so popular?" The problem is solved so clearly that none but those who are willfully blind can fail to understand it. The wonderful cures that have been effected by Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, are the living, breathing and moving advertisements upon which Dr. SCHENCK relies. They furnish the evidence that stands uncontroverted and uncontrovertible. To them the public is referred, with the most implicit confidence, and to them Dr. SCHENCK now triumphantly appeals as irrefutable proof of the correctness of his oft-repeated assertion that

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Dr. SCHENCK'S personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since."

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was but ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

DR. SCHENCK has discontinued his professional visits to New-York and Boston, but at his office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., he or his son, Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, Jr., see his patients every SATURDAY.

Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the MANDRAKE PILLS are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative the MANDRAKE PILLS are a standard preparation; while the PULMONIC SYRUP, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, $1 50 a bottle or $7 50 a half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York, Wholesale Agent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, March 4, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11½, and on SATURDAY at 11½.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION."

CHARLES READE'S
NEW STORY,
"A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION,"
Is begun in this week's number of
EVERY SATURDAY.

It is printed from advance sheets by a special arrangement with the author, and appears in EVERY SATURDAY simultaneously with its publication in London.

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Those who have read the previous stories of this most popular of living novelists will eagerly welcome
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The literary contents of EVERY SATURDAY are uniformly delightful, and show the careful industry and unerring taste of the editor. New features of interest and attraction are announced for forthcoming numbers, though it may admit of a doubt whether the proprietors can make the paper any more valuable or brilliant, in letter-press or illustrations, than it is now.

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A COLLECTION OF FINE BOOKS,
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Florida's Great River—Its Source, Beauty and Peculiarities—Slow Advance of Civilization—A Garden of Delight Waiting to be Occupied—Chances for Northerners of Skill and Enterprise—Great Changes Already Effected by Northern Men—Drawbacks to the Rapid Settlement of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PALATKA, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

The St. John's River, of Florida, is one of the peculiar streams of our country. It seems curious that in a large peninsula like this, where the apparent formation of the land has been to the southward, the principal river should run to the northward. Quite as curious is the fact that three hundred miles from its mouth, it is only divided from the ocean into which it finally empties itself by a narrow strip of low land twelve miles wide. That its source should be unknown after three centuries of settlement and occupation by whites, is, perhaps, a remarkable fact, but readily explained by the want of geographical societies, and the necessity of keeping the exploring talent of this region occupied in tracing out the hiding-places of fugitive slaves under the former régime of the chivalric oligarchy. If we will study the map a moment, we may get at a plausible theory to help us through these puzzles. Remembering that a high plateau or watershed extends down well toward the centre of the State, it is but natural to conclude that, while the coral insect was lengthening out the peninsula to the south, the winds, waves and vegetable growth were slowly giving it width by accretions to the east and west. That what is now the St. John's was first a great marsh, then a chain of lakes, and that finally some quick geological disturbance provided them with an outlet to the ocean by a sharp, short elbow extending from Jacksonville to the coast. That by this accident nature set a great hydraulic engine—the tides—at the work of dredging out a channel for the great river. Twice a day this great tide-pump forces a strong current up the river, which at this place, (near a hundred miles from its mouth,) produces a rise and fall of from one to two feet, varying with the pressure and direction of the wind, so that for over one hundred miles of its course, the restless pulsation of the sea sends its huge volume of water to and fro. Laboring on thus patiently, century after century, it furnishes to my mind the readiest solution of the existence of the stream in its present form, having changed what would have been a useless malaria and alligator-breeding swamp into a living stream, a vital element, placed by nature at the service and disposal of man, and which his labor, and patience, and genius might and may in a single generation change into a very garden of delight for civilized society.

SLOW MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.

It must be confessed that three centuries of white settlement on the St. John's have not produced the results in population and improvement which might have been expected. The metaphoric rose does not yet blossom in the literal wilderness. The currents of colonization appear to have been as fickle and changing as the flow of the great river. Civilization has, it is true, taken root, but in its contest with nature it is as yet the "under dog in the fight." The orange-tree, an intruding exotic, has spread itself over the eastern side of the peninsula, becoming an adopted child in the forest family; but it has grown wild, and its fair golden globes have become unfit for the uses of man. In the furrows still ridging the old fields almost as distinctly as on the day when the ancient settlers planted their last grain or vegetables in them, stand huge trunks of pines, of oaks, or magnolias. Little mounds of *débris*, marking the sites of houses and the course of streets, have outlasted the name or the tradition of villages which the early Spaniards built and inhabited. Savage nature clings to and fights for the possession of this land with the same tenacity and determination as did the Seminole for his heritage and home, and both have found in the impenetrable and unreclaimed swamp their natural and hitherto invulnerable ally, friend and fortress.

THE FUTURE.

And yet I think that with the new appliances which yearly come to the aid of man in the United States the wilderness along the St. John's River in Florida, is to be as rapidly and effectually brought to final subjection and eradication as was the stubborn and defiant Seminole. I reach this conclusion without the aid of the hotel-keeper's hopefulness, the landshark's blarney, or the visionary figuring of the colonizer's pamphlet. I take as a starting point the forty millions of people which the last census reports, with its steady prospective increase of one million per annum. This annual crop of young Americans, (Teutons, Celts, and Scandinavians, inclusive,) must go somewhere to live, and a certain proportion will henceforward find their way here by mere force of the drift that will every year carry them into more divergent channels.

PECULIARITIES OF THE RIVER AND ITS COUNTRY.

When I speak of the St. John's River I mean more especially that part of the stream lying between Jacksonville and Enterprise, on Lake Monroe, giving in its windings a shore line of perhaps two hundred miles. For half this distance it is a beautiful sheet of water, two to three miles wide. It has no hills or acclivities to make it picturesque, but its flatness is without monotony, because of the varied curves and deviations of its banks, because of its ample width, and the fullness and luxuriance of its forest foliage. There will never be a solid line of settlements along the river, because at intervals the shore becomes too low and swampy for residence. Nevertheless, a low shore on one side usually is opposed and contrasted by a sloping or a high bank on the other. With but few exceptions, these are all healthful, pleasant situations, offering abundant compensations for all the drawbacks and discomforts they fall under when compared with Northern and Western States. If the sandy soil is unpleasant to walk upon, we have entire exemption from mud. If we must do without turf and grassy lawns, we may have palms and century plants and cactus, for a sight of which we waste much money and patience in Northern conservatories. If we have early musquitoes and persistent insect annoyances, we purchase thereby the sun and the air of Spring-time during the months when up North our railroads are snow-bound, and the intense cold freezes our toes and bursts our water-pipes. If we cannot hear NILSSON, our mocking-birds will sing for us, without even so much as claiming bread-crumbs for pay, and if we cannot wear laces to grand parties, we escape the insolence of the mantua-maker and the tyranny of Mrs. Grundy.

THE REGION OF THE ST. JOHN'S AND THE WAR.

The region of the St. John's River has become better known to the people of the North than other portions of Florida for a very obvious reason. When the Union armies undertook to repossess this State, after the rebel leaders had dragged it into secession, this great river afforded a natural highway for our gun-boats and transports, and thus offered the most vulnerable point of attack. Although the fortunes of war fluctuated here, as elsewhere, the military occupation was practically kept up by the so-called "Yankees;" rebel residents abandoned their homes, their slaves were either sent to secure hiding-places in the interior, or escaped on the "Linkum gun-boats," and the loyal white men took shelter within the Union lines. Of course all this caused a general abandonment of property, and a general suspension of business. Owing, perhaps, to the main fact that there was not a great deal of valuable property to destroy, the ravages of war did not entail any very serious consequences by plunder or burning, except at Jacksonville. At the close of the war, the mild climate, the favorable opportunities to resume business, and the exceedingly cheap rates at which property was sold by the demoralized rebels, who generally fancied the world had come to an untimely end with LEE's surrender, or where it was taken possession of and sold by Government officials, under the Congressional Tax laws, all served to attract very great notice to this country among those who had acquired any information concerning it before or during the war.

WORK OF NORTHERN MEN.

Northern men restored business, reorganized society, reestablished political order. They rebuilt the burned piers and warehouses of Jacksonville, they started anew its dilapidated sawmills, they repaired its railroad, they freighted its boats and schooners with Northern goods. They reconstructed the State, and provided it with a new Constitution. I have no cynical taunts to fling at the political carpet-baggers. We may grant that they are no Solons, but we cannot deny that they were just as necessary to pioneer a political regeneration in the South as were the Daniel Boones and the Davy Crocketts of our Western history. I do not count it any detriment to the future of Florida that at present the political power of the State is centred in Jacksonville, though the Legislature does meet at Tallahassee to go through the forms of passing laws. The State needs raw muscle and that rude energy which springs from growth and health, much more than it needs the sharpened wits of the embryo Congressman, or the drilled phalanx of the county caucus. Pioneers and population is the crying demand. Give Florida a healthy census, and her statute books will take care of themselves.

RUSH OF TOURISTS.

Three and four years ago, before the entire subsidence of the flush times created by our war, visitors and tourists came down here from the North in great numbers, overflowed the hotels and boarding houses and scattered their money with that reckless indifference which too many Americans mistake for a sign of good breeding. A speculative fever was started, but it had a short run. Each succeeding Winter has brought fewer visitors, until this season the hotel-keepers have apparently but little prospect of being reimbursed for the rather ample preparations they had made.

SETTLEMENT ALONG THE RIVER.

Permanent settlement along the river has been going on since the war, but rather slowly. As yet the greater number of persons who come here to make homes are those whose health forces them to the step. It is true that they are usually possessed of sufficient means to buy and improve desirable locations and choice lands, but this advantage is again counterbalanced by their physical condition; they seek repose and not that restless activity which is the very life of rapid and successful colonization.

THE PLANTATION SYSTEM.

The emigrant proper does not often find his way up the St. John's. The overthrown institution of slavery has entailed as many evils on the South as the noxious weeds that encumber a mismanaged and neglected farm, and in their nature quite as difficult to eradicate. One among these is that the "plantation" system prevented the division of lands and fostered its cultivation in large bodies, and kept the ownership of large tracts in single hands. In Florida this state of things was, perhaps, more permanent, from the fact that in many cases such ownership originated in grants from the Spanish Crown, under which each individual took, somewhat arbitrarily, whatever he chose. It is many and many a year since the best lands along the St. John's River were taken up in this way, with the most capricious boundaries. While it seems to be conceded that at this day the best land titles here are derived from these "Spanish grants," they labor under the disadvantage of lying for the most part in large, undivided tracts, and being frequently owned by non-residents. Between these Spanish grantees and their successors, and the owners of former "plantations," and the recent operations of speculators, the man of moderate means has but little chance to acquire a piece of land accessible to market. There is no end to the land that is offered for sale; but let a small purchaser start out to make a selection and he quickly finds that these three classes of landholders have but one object—to empty his pockets at one fell swoop. He finds that this is the country of "big things," orange groves, cotton farms and sugar plantations, to be owned and operated on the basis of abundant capital, of delegated superintendence, of organized labor. The holders of these large tracts pursue a well-defined and perhaps very natural policy, which is to make their good lands sell their poor lands. If your investment is to count by thousands of dollars, then you can have your choice of very eligible locations, at perhaps reasonable figures; but if you figure by hundreds, then you must buy at such rates as to make the seller willing to "throw in" that which is practically worthless to both him yourself.

I do not see that there is any immediate cure for this difficulty. It is a state of things growing out of the political and social development through which this State, and especially this region, has passed. Supply and demand are the only present agencies that can work out a change. But it is a condition to be greatly deprecated, since it practically excludes from this country a class of men who would make it rich and prosperous and comfortable, not with the dollars they would bring in their pockets, but with their patient and fruitful labor, applied with their own hands on their own lands.

J. G. N.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Alleged Offenders Before Judge Woodruff—Commitment of Accused Persons by Commissioners Shields and Davenport.

There was very little criminal business disposed of at the United States Court or Commissioners' offices yesterday. The Circuit Court opened at 11 o'clock with Judge WOODRUFF presiding, and the cases of Col. J. WOODRUFF LEWIS and CHRISTIAN L. HARTELL were called up for trial. Ex-District-Attorney COURTNEY, the counsel for HARTELL, who is accused of opening letters while employed as a clerk at the Post-office, requested a postponement until Tuesday next, which was granted. In the case of LEWIS, who is a fiction-writer for weekly papers, and who is charged with defrauding soldiers of their bounties, the District-Attorney mentioned that the prosecution was not ready to proceed to trial, on account of the unavoidable absence of several witnesses belonging to the Secret Service Division. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, counsel for the prisoner, said that he had no objection to an adjournment; he intended, however, to move for the discharge of his client's recognizance, when the case was again called, unless the Government was ready to go on with the trial. He announced that he had documents in his possession which would prove HARTELL's innocence.

The case was finally adjourned until to-morrow. The Court subsequently adjourned until today, at which time it is expected that Capt. JOSIAH S. GRINDLE, of the ship *Old Colony*, will be arraigned on a charge of maltreatment of sailors under his command. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY will conduct the trial.

CHARLES O'NEILL was arrested on a bench warrant by Deputy Marshal BERNHARD, yesterday, having been indicted on a charge of having conspired to defraud the Government about two years ago in company with MAX BERRINGER, PHILIP LEIPZIGER and others, whisky distillers. The accused was held for trial in $2,500 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS.

ARTHUR MILLER and ROBERT NUGENT, sailors, were arrested in Printing-house-square, yesterday, on a charge of selling smuggled cigars. They were taken before Commissioner DAVENPORT, who committed them to Ludlow-street Jail to await an examination.

A Cuban named XIQUES was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a registered letter from the Post-office in company with another man, who has not been apprehended. The letter contained a considerable amount of money. The accused was sent to Ludlow-street Jail by Commissioner SHIELDS, in default of $5,000 bail, to await an examination to-morrow.

The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway Declared Bankrupt.

Judge BLATCHFORD issued an order, yesterday, adjudicating the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company an involuntary bankrupt, on the petition of JAMES ALDEN and the Adams Express Company. On Tuesday the counsel for the Company withdrew the answer to the petition from the files of the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, in which answer a denial was made to the allegation that the railroad was bankrupt. A few days ago Judge BLATCHFORD decided adversely motions made for a perpetual injunction against the petitioning creditors, and for a stay of proceedings in the case.

Midnight Chase of River Pirates—One Captured and Another Drowned—Valuable Property Recovered.

For the last few days, complaints have been made that the Jersey coast was nightly infested with a gang of human water-rats, whose depredations among the craft lying at anchor have been numerous and serious. On Tuesday night, Chief of Police WHITNEY, of Bayonne, Jersey City, was advised of a contemplated raid by the river pirates on the shipping in the Bay, and securing several daring companions, proceeded on a cruise in a boat about midnight. The party had not been long breasting the waves when they espied a sail-boat keel upward, and a man clinging to it with all his might. They directed their boat to the wreck, and rescued the almost drowned unfortunate. He was placed under arrest by the Chief. He said his name was THOMAS FORRESTER, and that he had a companion on board with him named TIMOTHY COVET, who had sunk to rise no more before the Chief and his party had seen the capsized boat. Both men resided in Jersey City. The drowned man leaves a wife and six children. Some of the Jersey City Police officials visited the residence indicated, and on instituting a search discovered numerous silver articles bearing the inscriptions *City of Baltimore* and *America*, which undoubtedly had been stolen. The articles were principally cutlery and spoons, but a quantity of clothing was also found. FORRESTER has been committed for trial. The body of his more ill-fated comrade has not yet been recovered. The boat which contained the men and their plunder was found on the beach near Bayonne, yesterday afternoon.

THE EFFECTS OF PEACE.

How French Goods Will be Affected by the Close of the War.

In conversation with prominent importers of French goods, it is ascertained that the effect of the close of the Franco-Prussian war will not be very marked immediately, but that the Summer and Fall trades will be materially affected. When the siege of Paris became imminent, the tradesmen and merchants of that capital hurried out their goods as fast as they could, and threw them into the English markets, getting them out of the country by the ports then open, and in this way glutted the English markets to such an extent as to depreciate the value of the goods. American merchants took advantage of this state of affairs, and purchased liberally, which will account for the excessive importations during the last half of 1870 and thus far in the present year. The manufacturers of merinos, who have their establishments on the Belgian frontier, have been in the practice of making up their goods at their factories, and sending them to Paris to be dyed and packed for shipment. The siege of Paris prevented the prosecution of this course, and consequently they were obliged to dye the goods in the manufactories and ship through Belgium. The merinos were thrown upon the market in an imperfect state and miserably packed, and the manufacturers sustained considerable loss thereby. Now that the siege of Paris has been raised, the goods can again be sent to that city, and as they will not be wanted until the Fall trade, ample time will be given to finish them in the usual manner.

Silks and velvets have been very low during the war, by reason of the enormous supply on the market, but it is expected that the price of raw silk will advance immediately, as also the price of labor throughout France, and that hereafter, and for many years, the prices of silks and velvets, will be greatly enhanced. The fact is pointed out that during our own civil war the prices of material and labor were advanced to a point from which there has even now been little reduction, though ten years have elapsed since the breaking out of the war. The French people have been impoverished to a certain extent; they have an enormous debt to discharge, and it is not reasonable to expect that the laborer or artisan will or can work now at *ante bellum* prices. The population has been reduced by the ravages of war, large manufacturing districts have been laid waste, and the people of France must and will demand a greater price for their labor and the results thereof than they ever did before. Taking this view of the condition of affairs in which peace finds France, the importers do not see how it is possible for French goods to be any lower than they are now, and expect that they will appreciate in value from thirty to fifty per cent.

The same may be said of German goods. The people of Germany have been compelled to sacrifice their industrial occupations, and it is unreasonable to expect that they will be enabled to return to them for many months. They, too, have a heavy load of debt to carry, and the prices of labor and material must advance in the same proportion that they will in France. The immediate effect of the war was seen in the advance in the price of wines and imported liquors, which continue at the high rate, and will there remain for some time. It is thought that the French will rapidly recuperate, for they have been a provident people, have lived cheaply, and most of the laboring classes managed to lay up money in times of prosperity. They will now avail themselves of the funds which they have left in store to start afresh, and not only wipe out their own score of debt, but enable the Government to pay the indemnity demanded by the conqueror.

Evidences of Christianity—Opening Lecture of Rev. Dr. Bellows' Course.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, yesterday, commenced a course of twelve lectures, to be delivered, on Wednesday afternoons, in the Sunday-school room of All Souls Church. The introductory lecture, yesterday, was chiefly a statement of the condition of mind in which the general subject must be approached, and a statement of what is to be proved in the succeeding lectures. The doctor pointed out the impossibility of comprehending things by the senses, and the absolute necessity there is for the exercise of faith in the commonest avocations and walks of life. Suppose, said he, we had to give a reason for everything we do. In nine cases out of ten we could not tell why we do as we do. We have a reason, but it is so far down in our hearts that it operates like instinct upon us and through us. We don't depend upon our senses for one ninety-ninth part of what we do. And this must naturally be so in morals also. We must all have second-hand opinions at last. There are not 1,000 persons in this universe who can have original opinions about the existence of God, or the truths of religion, natural or revealed. These two are so bound together that they must rise or fall together, and if we destroy one we shall soon be without the other. And the tendency now is not only to destroy and weaken Christianity but natural religion, the existence of God, and the facts of nature, and to throw us back again into the muddy pool from whence, it is alleged, we sprung. There never was a time when the evidences of revealed religion were more important than now. The doctor then explained what he meant by Christianity—a revelation from God attested by miracles taught by Christ, supernatural and divine. It is this which has evidences that he designed to present in the subsequent lectures. This distinction he deemed necessary to make at the outset, because there are a class of persons who maintain that Christianity is as old as creation, is an outgrowth of the human mind, and not a revelation from heaven. It is easy enough to establish Christianity in this way, but when it is established what have we got? We want something higher and stronger than our own minds to lean upon. We want something which can be tested in some other way than by a law of our minds. We want something which is truthful and divine in itself, and not alone in us. We must not suppose that because God exists outside of nature he is not also an operating force in nature. This world is something to look at as well as to look with. And beyond there is a world of spirits where God and Christ and angels dwell; something almost incredible to believe, and yet not half so incredible as what we should be left to believe without a revelation. The doctor then referred to the mysteries of nature, and to the mysteries of the human mind, of which we cannot give a rational account, but must admit that outside of all and over all is a great almighty Maker and Ruler.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, March 1, was again large, but the only transactions of the day were effected by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., who, at an executors' sale, disposed of property belonging to the estate of WM. H. FALLS, deceased, as follows: Four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 7 West Twenty-fourth-street, north side, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue; sold to JOHN LEHMIER for $47,000. Two-story brick store and lot, located on the east side of Pearl-street, No. 448, opposite William-street; sold to JAMES KEENAN for $16,650. Three-story brick dwelling-house, four-story brick building, with stores, and six years' lease of lot, No. 202 East Broadway, extending through to Division-street, and numbered on that thoroughfare 191 and 191½; sold to W. H. MERRITT for $11,000. Three-story brick dwelling, two-story brick store, and six years' lease of similar lot, adjoining above, Nos. 204 East Broadway and No. 193 Division-street; sold to same buyer for $9,000. The ground-rent on each lot is $240 per annum; buildings to be paid for by owner of lots if the leases are not renewed.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of the executors of WM. W. CHESTER, deceased, offered for sale the premises No. 19 University-place, south-east corner East Ninth-street, comprising a three-story, attic and basement brick house and lot, 34.7 by about 103.6; also, the premises Nos. 11 and 13 University-place, north-east corner Clinton-place, (Eighth-street,) comprising a three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, 35.6 by 94. In the latter case the house nearly covers the lot. For the first-named property bids amounting to $21,000 were received, and for the last, $29,000. Neither were, however, sold.

JAMES M. MILLER adjourned the legal sale of a lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, noticed for yesterday, until the 15th inst. No further business was transacted. The auctions advertised for today are worthy attention, particularly the one under the direction of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., embracing the disposition of a large lot of City property, sold by order of executors.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, March 1.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller Wilkins & Co.

4-story brown-stone house and lot n. s. No. 7 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., house 24x65, lot 24x98.9	$47,900
2-story brick store and lot e. s. No. 448 Pearl-st., opposite William-st., and between Madison and Chatham sts., lot 25x97.9x25x100	16,650
3-story brick house, 2-story brick building with stores, and 6 years' lease of lot, ground rent $240 per year, n. s. of No. 202 East Broadway, and s. s. of Nos. 191 and 191½ Division-st., lot 26x114.8x25.6x114.2½; houses No. 202 East Broadway, 26x44.1, Nos. 191 and 191½ Division-st., 24x44, sold in one parcel	11,000
2-story brick-house, 2-story brick store, and 6 years' lease of lot adjoining above, ground rent same, n. s. of No. 204 East Broadway, and s. s. of No. 193 Division-st., lot 26x114.2½x26.10x113.9, houses No. 204 East Broadway, 26x46, No. 193 Division-st., 26.10x26.9, sold in one parcel	9,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 96 BROADWAY,
offers for sale the following first-class residences:

E. 28th-st., n. Madison-av.	W. 49th-st., n. 6th-av.
W. 39th-st., n. 7th-av.	W. 50th-st., n. 5th-av.
W. 41st-st., n. 7th-av.	W. 53d-st., n. 5th-av.
W. 49th-st., n. 5th-av.	E. 54th-st., n. Madison-av.

Also a neat four-story high-stoop house on East 38th-st., near Lexington-av., $18,000.
Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable location for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. — DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
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MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
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W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

A SUPERBLY-FURNISHED FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, near 5th-av., above 42d-st., of full width and in the most complete condition, will be rented for one or two years to an unexceptionable family of adults, as a strictly private residence.

The house is well built, having all modern conveniences, and is thorough and complete in all its appointments. A portion of the furniture was brought from abroad, being selected with the greatest care by the owner for his own use. To a tenant who is wholly unobjectionable the rent will be moderate. For permission to examine the house, terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE NEAR A. T. STEWART'S UPTOWN STORE.—To capitalists or business men, a large property on Broadway, about 26 by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st., now leased for a term of years to first-class tenants, for about $19,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or, FRANK & DAVIDSON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—IN EAST 46TH-st., north side, between Lexington and 3d avs., a four-story brown-stone dwelling-house, swell rear, lot 16.8x100.5, bath-rooms and communications on second and third floors, brick furnace, &c.; location unexceptionable; house and furniture for $26,000; brokers need not apply. Address A. B. C., Box No. 141 New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story and French-roof brown-stone house, 20x60, lot 98.9; all improvements; hard wood finish in basement and first story; plumbed with tin-lined lead pipe, and painted and frescoed throughout in perfect order. No. 35 Boorman-place, No. 305 West 33d-st. Price $28,000.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, four four-story Dorchester front houses, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., corner included, 25x55; all trimmed in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner on the premises, J. C. SARES.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—a first-class five-story brick house, 25x50; feet and extension, situated in West 14th-st., near 5th-av; leasehold, seven years and renewals. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses and lots on Madison-av., above 50th-st.; built in the best manner; hard wood finish, &c., &c. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 57TH-ST., (north side,) about 125 feet east of Broadway, also lot on the north side of 57th-st. through to 58th-st., about 175 feet west of 7th-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FIVE-story and basement Dorchester-stone front store, No. 503 Broome-st., south-west corner of South 5th-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE ENGLISH-BASEMENT modern dwelling, 17.6x50x100; four stories; price, $17,500; terms easy; possession; 39th-st., near Broadway and 7th-av. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CARLAND HOUSE, NO. 61 WEST 14th-st., would make a bank, store, or any other large business. For sale or exchange for a small house. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., by order of executors, a first-class four-story brown-stone front house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, 23x45x100 feet; also extension; 29th-st., near Broadway; frescoed, &c.; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

CARLAND HOUSE, NO. 61 WEST 14TH-ST., would make a bank, store, or any other large business. For sale or exchange for a small house. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON EST 32D-ST., NEAR A 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; early possession.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN New-York, corner of Lexington-av. and 46th-st. Apply in basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 15 AND 17 Harrison-st. Apply to SAMUEL WOOD, No. 176 Broadway.

A LIST OF HOUSES, FROM $10,000 TO $40,000, on the east side, from 1st-st. to Harlem. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY. — SEVERAL pieces near Broadway for sale. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AT A BARGAIN,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

Splendid brown-stone house on Lee-av., Brooklyn, between Rodney and Keap sts., best locality in XIXth Ward; neighborhood unexceptionable; house in perfect order, with all improvements. For permits apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLN—A NICE two-story basement and subcellar, pressed brick house, stone trimming, nine rooms and conservatory; all conveniences, and in prime order; lot 107 by 19 feet; yard well stocked with vines; ten minutes' walk from Fulton, Catharine and Bridge-st. Ferries; price, $8,000; terms favorable; possession given early if desired. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with two and a half acres of land in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; gas in the house, and contains seven rooms; also, barn, with accommodations for three horses and room for coachman; distance, three-quarters of a mile from station. For terms and further information apply at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

$6,750.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR depot, house newly built, eight rooms, Philadelphia grates, furnace, range, good water, good neighborhood. Apply soon. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine; or W. H. WILEY, opposite principal depot, Orange.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLACE OF SIX acres; house beautifully situated, with all modern improvements, and five minutes from depot; for sale or will exchange for improved or unimproved City property. For further particulars, apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

GO TO MOUNT VERNON AND HAVE time to see your children and eat by daylight, instead of going thirty or forty miles away. Several very desirable houses, with beautiful gardens, for sale. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL. FIVE minutes' walk from station, a house of eleven rooms, with one acre of ground and out-buildings; all in good order. Apply to W. GALE, No. 451 Broome-st., corner Mercer.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, FOUR adjoining lots on Chelsea-av., near the sea; each 50 feet front by about 140 feet deep. Address or apply to GLENN & CO., No. 726 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 54 ACRES, NEAR Islip, L. I., with water front. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

YONKERS.—HOUSES OF ALL SIZES AND descriptions for sale or for rent; if you want a house cheap, apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, at Yonkers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON,
TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON,
SING SING, ON THE HUDSON,
and at all other points on the Hudson.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AND TO LET BY
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE ON THE sea front, south of and near the West End Hotel, one of the most desirable and finest places at the Branch, large house, most completely and well built, now in good order, containing fine kitchen, very large laundry with stationary wash-tubs, having hot and cold water; two bath-rooms, eleven bedrooms, a very fine dining-room facing the ocean; large ice-house, filled, with cold room in same connecting with kitchen by brick archway; stable, with two rooms for coachmen; about four acres of land, all in perfect order; a very desirable property.

Other cottages, varying in prices and well located, for sale or to rent furnished; also lots or plots of acres for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANsion, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS, No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A BEAUtiful house of eleven rooms, new carriage-house, plenty fruit and shade, five acres, at Rye Neck, one hour on New-Haven Railroad, or exchange for a house in this City. Call at No. 32 Stuyvesant-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR about two years and a half from the 1st or 15th of May next, a first-class high-stoop four-story stone front dwelling in West 38th-st., near 5th-av. This house is fully and elegantly furnished, and has many pictures and works of art, collected and brought from remote countries, all of which will be left in the house, and no part of the furniture removed or set aside, save a few cabinets, and silver and linen. Large dining-room, billiard-room, steam heating apparatus, very perfect; a room in the attic, and a wine-room in the sub-cellar will be reserved. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SUMMER RESORT TO LET—NEAR Mount Vernon, 1¼ miles from depot, a large country-seat, consisting of large and one medium-sized house; both fully furnished and containing every convenience; also stable, barns, ice-houses, &c., and from 10 to 100 acres, as may be desired. The grounds are of the most romantic character, and the whole forms a most delightful residence for private parties, or boarding purposes. Will be leased from one to three years, on very reasonable terms.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house, corner of 1st-av. and 84th-st.; all improvements; good location; rent, $700. Also, three-story and basement, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent, $800. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with or without stable, on Grand Boulevard, 11th-av. and 141st-st.; rent, $700. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET AT WEST CHESTER—THE country residence situated on the corner of the William's Bridge and Boston post roads, (about a mile from William's Bridge Station,) consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE to let or lease on Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., for two or three years, to a small private family only. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, four cottages—$500, $600, $700 and $1,200; also, two cottages, furnished—$1,000, $1,200 and $1,500; also, a large, fine place at Fort Washington. A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; rent $2,600; and No. 354 West 32d-st., $1,800; in perfect order. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 22 Mansfield-place, (No. 344 West 51st-st.) Address Box No. 174 New-York Post-office.

TO LET FURNISHED—NO. 12 EAST 41st-st., medium size, four stories, high stoop, fully furnished, in perfect order, with early possession. Apply at the house in the evening.

TO LET—NO. 115 EAST 25TH-ST. CAN BE seen between 12 M. and 2 P. M. Inquire of SAMUEL WOOD, No. 176 Broadway.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIM S BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE, BASEment and floors of new building No. 342 6th-av., 22x90; first-class finish, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS, STORES, lofts, and basements Nos. 45, 47, 49, and 51 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—GOOD ROOMS, OFFICES, AND lofts of all sizes; also basement and sub-cellar, 27 x110 feet deep, and vaults; steam power to be had. Inquire in clothing-store, No. 142 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FINE LOFTS 25 BY 100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKman-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house well built, about twenty feet wide; high stoop brown stone front preferred; must be in good order and situated between Madison and 6th avs., 23d and 34th sts. Address W. G., Box No. 2,087 Post-office. No attention paid to any communications unless full particulars of size, location, description and price of the property are given. This is a purchaser, not a broker's advert sement.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., wants to purchase a good-sized dwelling, between City Hall and 14th-st.; a first-class house, between 23d and 40th sts., 4th and 8th avs.; a store, in or near Wall-st., below Pearl; a house, between 15th and 20th sts., near 4th-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A VERY valuable property near High Bridge, a first-class dwelling, between 4th and 6th avs., worth from $30,000 to $40,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TENANT, of small family, the lower part of an unfurnished house, with modern improvements, between 7th and 25th streets and 2d and 5th avs., with a small family without children; a house three rooms deep preferred. Address WILLIAM NORTON, 196 Chatham-square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
OFFICE NO. 4 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING.
By order of the executors of Mrs. Margaretta Persse, deceased,
No. 24 Beekman-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23x85.6, near Nassau-st.
No 16 Spruce-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23.8x100, in rear of No. 24 Beekman-st.

This property possesses an immense value on account of its proximity to the City Hall, new Post-office, printing and newspaper offices, and will soon be used for lawyers', real estate, architects' and other offices of similar descriptions, which must pay a large interest on the present outlay.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

ALSO ON SAME DAY,
Water-st., No. 82, four-story warehouse, near Cotton Exchange.
68th-st., six full lots, 500 feet west of 8th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WATER AND MONTGOMERY STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Daniel O'Conor, Esq., Executor:

WATER-STREET.—The four lots of land, together with the two-story brick and brick front houses thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Water and Montgomery sts., and known as Nos. 597, 599, 601 and 603 Water-st., and No. 81 Montgomery-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, MARCH 9, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
WEST FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—One lot, north side, between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; a reliable servant, a good cook, washer and ironer; neat and respectable; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who has her own sewing-machine, engagements by the day in families; is an excellent cutter and fitter; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 448 West 40th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress' situation; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, dress-maker, operate on machine, &c.; dress hair nicely, take care of children, &c.; highly recommended; eight years' City references in the City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR COOKS, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, house-workers, &c.; also, coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm-hands, and useful men. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl; good bread and pastry cook; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 557 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR person, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking, all ordered or made dishes; no objection to the country for the Summer; very best City reference. Can be seen at 218 West 30th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; excellent City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 201 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions as coachman and laundress; no incumbrance; both fully understand their business; good reference. Call or address M. W., No. 33, 1st-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, is a good baker; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a good family seamstress; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has reference from her former place of five years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as nurse, or to take charge of an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging; excellent City references. Call or address No. 146 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; or wait on a lady and sew; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 334 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker, side dishes, &c.; best City references; country or City. At No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to take care of an infant and sew; capable of raising an infant with the bottle; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 East 27th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Scotch woman as a first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class French cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who has the most unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A FEW more customers by the day; recommended by the best ladies; can operate on the different machines; address Mrs. S., Dress-maker., as the advertiser is seldom home. Apply at No. 243 East 31st-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family. Call from 10 o'clock to 2 at her present employer's, No. 47 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Call or address for two days No. 315 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day or week; an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; best City references. Call at No. 149 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, in a small private family, to do the work of the house between them; best references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls situations, one as first-class cook and the other as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference. Call at 118 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse; has no objections to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as child's nurse, and to make herself general useful; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, respectable girl as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing or sewing. Can be seen one day at her present employer's, No. 348 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small family; she is willing to do general house-work. Inquire at frame house on 1st-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best references. Call at No. 115 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman for chamber-work and waiting, or laundress in a small family; best references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to do fine washing in a private family; is a good family seamstress. Call at 326 East 36th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A place for a young woman as seamstress or to wait on a lady. Call at No. 5 University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to mind children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 321 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; City or country. Call at 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 8 West 44th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25TH-ST.—Desirable situations ready for servants, in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

FAMILIES IN NEED OF FIRST-CLASS German, French, English and Irish domestics, for all work, can immediately be suited at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to go out by the day to work at dress-making in private families, or otherwise, with a first-class dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to work for $1 per day; also, a woman twants to take in plain sewing; one who is a neat hand-sewer, and who is very much in need of work. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress or chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent for either; first-class City references. Call at or address, for two days, No. 151 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., ground floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; jellies and ice-cream, all kinds of sweets; good references given. Call at No. 213 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant; has lived nine years in one place; good references. Apply at No. 224 Sullivan-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress. Call at No. 328 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress in City or country; has the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., second floor, near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker. Apply at No. 243 East 31st-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for a good, kind nurse, fully competent to take entire care of an infant. Apply at No. 53 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as chamber-maid or waitress, in a private family; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 255 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements. Call or address No. 876 6th-av.; ring No. 2 bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, to take gentlemen's washing to her house; terms moderate. Call at No. 323 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; unexceptionable references. Call or address 308 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, to go out by day or month sewing and embroidering. Call at 201 West 34th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; can give best City references. Call two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; best City references. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by an American Protestant man; understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness; is a good, plain gardener, farmer, milker, &c.; strong, willing and temperate; will hire for moderate wages, and has the best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (AN American,) a situation as gardener in a private place, or to oversee a small farm; has had twelve years' experience; the best of reference can be given for honesty and ability. For further particulars address E. C. GROVIER, Brookside, Morris County, N. J.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, (married;) shall be recommended as a practical fruit, flower and vegetable gardener, hot and cold grapery work; wife as dairywoman, if required; reference will satisfy all inquiry as to gardening, farming and landscape work. Address C. McCAFFERTY, North Orange, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener on some gentleman's place; understands the proper care of graperies, green-houses, the forcing of early vegetables, the keeping of a place in clean condition; can milk and take care of horses; recommended to that effect. Address J. N., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FLOWER AND vegetable gardener, married, but without children, employment on a gentleman's place, if possible with his wife, who is able to work also in the kitchen or in the house. Apply to GERMAN GARDENER, at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a middle-aged married man; is fully capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference as to capability, honesty and soberness can be given by applying to JOHN S. DICKERSON, No. 31 Cliff-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cattle and plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; best reference from last employer. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c. Address Box No. 199 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as coachman and gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can milk; good City references from his former employers. Address J. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man a situation as first-class waiter, in a private family; City or country; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Call or address W. B., No. 353 6th-av., in drug-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands the care of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables; can be highly recommended. Address S. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman and groom; wife as laundress; country preferred; the best of references; no incumbrance. To be seen for two days at Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant, single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; the best of City references given. Can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 21 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man that is worthy of it; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; the best reference; country preferred. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR footman in a private family; can speak French and English well; has good City references. Call at No. 5 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant man as waiter, in a private family, with good City reference. Address J. B., No. 365 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; married; one child; is a first-class gardener. Address J. W. N., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER. Inquire at the store, No. 437 East 12th-st.

ANY ONE WISHING A GOOD AMERican coachman, married, that will be found handy, willing and obliging, with good reference, will find me by calling on or addressing JAMES P. WHITE, No. 123 West 24th-st., Room No. 15, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman, without incumbrance, as farmer, or farmer and gardener; thoroughly understands the raising and care of stock, and the management of a gentleman's country-seat in general; has first-class references. Call for two days at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife, to take charge of a gentleman's place with a good garden and farm; has thirteen years' reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 28 Broadway, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young German, who perfectly understands the business in all its branches, on a gentleman's place. Address L. W., offices No. 112 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a first-class man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; best references from last employer. Address JAMES, Post-Office Ravenswood, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man in a private family; is a first-class City driver; none but those who want a first-class coachman need apply. Call or address W. H., No. 51 West 30th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation in a private family; City or country; is single, sober and trustworthy; not afraid of work; City reference. Call or address E. Y., No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man as coachman and groom; City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man, with the best of City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 107 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, married, as farmer; would take charge of a gentleman's place. Address ERNEST, No. 145 West-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a Scotchman, (married,) having twenty years' experience in this country and first-class references. Address SCOTCHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches. Address J. A. A., Messrs. HENDERSON & FLEMING, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as waiter. Address J. G., No. 139 West 33d-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTant) a situation in some respectable family as coachman and groom; country preferred; excellent recommendations. Address G., Box 198 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and all American, English, Irish, French, Scotch, German servants suited in excellent situations.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOUR good diamond jewelry-makers to go to Boston, Mass. For further information inquire at Park Hotel, Room No. 23, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts. Apply today.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED man as coachman, who understands thoroughly the care and management of horses, driving, &c.; best City reference required. Apply at No. 32 South-st., second floor, rear office, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED — A GARDENER, (GERMAN, none other need apply,) one who thoroughly understands plain gardening and can take care of horses and a cow, and not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 107 South-st., rear office.

WANTED—A GARDENER. PROTESTANT, one who understands his business in all its branches, hot and cold graperies, &c., who can come well recommended; none other need apply. Address R. E., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO go to the country (twenty miles) to cook, wash and iron and do sweeping; wages $12 per month; would take one with daughter 14 to 16 years old. Apply at No. 54 Beekman-st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a competent laundress and child's nurse—both Protestants. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st., Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

J. H. SEE, WITH C. C. BEDELL, No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.—First-class servants of every description wanted immediately; both Protestants and Catholic.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN, ONE AS EXCELlent plain cook, the other as competent waitress. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 44 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO TAKE CARE OF one child and do plain sewing; also, a laundress who thoroughly understands her business; for Orange, N. J. Call at 148 5th-av., this morning, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, to go to the country, two capable, experienced Protestant servants, (cook and laundress.) Call for one day, between 9 and 11, at 233 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE BOY IN A wholesale woolen-house; one residing with his parents. Address in own handwriting, with references, Post-office Box No. 2,307.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anglia........Sat., Mar. 4	Columbia......Sat., Mar. 25
India..........Sat., Mar. 11	Caledonia.....Sat., April 1
Europa.......Sat., Mar. 18	Australia.....Sat., April 8

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2	Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9	Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15	Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 6 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...April 12, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE, DAURE..........WEDNESDAY, March 1
ST. LAURENT, ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, March 25
NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170, Steerage. $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 4. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan, and San Diego.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco, and San Diego.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau). March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........March 16
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, April 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, E. WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo ex bark ROSINA, from Bordeaux, lately stranded near Moriches, Long Island, are hereby notified that said cargo (excepting a portion not yet brought up from the beach) is in store at Woodruff & Robinson's stores, Congress-street, Brooklyn, awaiting their application for the same.
Consignees are requested to apply to the undersigned for an order for their goods without delay.
LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., For Agents of bark Rosina.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.........................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Secured by a First Mortgage upon 6,400 acres per mile, and upon the whole and entire line of road, its franchises and property of every description.

RECEIPTS IN GOLD COIN.

OPERATING 141 MILES. 1869.	OPERATING 166 MILES. 1870.
$1,047,827 65.	$1,538,490 00

The receipts for January, 1871, were $213,000, gold.
The net earnings for the year 1870 were more than sufficient to pay the interest upon $13,000,000, or over three times the present issue of Bonds.
The affairs of this Company have been examined by many capitalists, who have invested largely in the Bonds, and we are confident that a careful scrutiny will prove them to be the best and safest security now offered in this market.
FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE
First Mortgage Land Grant Railroad Bonds,
PAYING 7 1-2 TO 10 PER CENT. INTEREST.
ALSO,
MUNICIPAL AND TOWN BONDS.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,	JOHN R. CECIL,
JAS. R. WHITING,	J. A. MONHEIMER,
T. B. READ,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEODORE MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	B. H. BIXBY,

T. A. BANCKER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER AMES, President.
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1.
EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSKO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE E. RHOADS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The polls will remain open one hour.
H. KIP, Secretary.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD first mortgage eight per cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this Company, will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO. expired this day by its own limitation. Either GEORGE H. KENNEDY or WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON will act in liquidation.
KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the name and firm of KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general banking and brokerage business.
GEORGE H. KENNEDY,
WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON,
ELIHU C. MITCHELL.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of EDWARD BRANDON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
EDWARD BRANDON.
HENRY H. TOBIAS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
The banking and stock commission business of the late firm will be continued at the same offices, Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., by the undersigned.
EDWARD BRANDON.

THE FIRM OF CLARK & HALL IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. CLARK retiring.
CHAS. E. CLARK,
RUSSELL HALL.
The business will be continued at No. 35 John-st. by RUSSELL HALL.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

MR. ALEXANDER K. YOUNG, OF Boston, retires from our firm this day.
HOWELL, COLBY & CO.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—LOST ON TUESDAY, from a carriage in 44th-st., near Madison-av., a CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to No. 246 East 15th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUGGY; ALSO DEPOT wagon, shifting top; both good as new. Apply at No. 69 Greenwich-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
SELLING OFF,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.
CLEARING OUT
ALL OUR RIBBON STOCK!!
COST OF GOODS NO GUIDE TO OUR SELLING PRICE.
Wide SASH-RIBBONS, 40c. and 48c. per yard.
7 inches wide do., 53c. per yard.
At 75c. per yard lines of Magnificent Goods.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
Everything in this Department about half price.
CORSETS, 25c., 50c.
Best Woven and English Hand-made at 65c. the pair.
All our fine CORSETS, from $1 50 up, reduced in proportion.
PERFUMERY, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c. and 25c. bottle.
Extra SOAP, 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
Look at SATCHELS at 70c., at 90c., at $1.
Also, JEWELRY, BRACELETS, JET CHAINS, FANS, HOOP-SKIRTS, Berlin and Zephyr WORSTEDS, EMBROIDERED SAMPLES, HAIR-NETS, SKIRT BRAIDS, ALPACA BRAIDS, SEWING COTTON and SILKS, NEEDLES, PINS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS.
All our Fancy Stock about 25c. on the dollar.
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

SELLING OFF,
All our DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, Moss and Silk GIMPS, LOOPS, CORD and RIBBON VELVETS.
Look at our SILK FRINGES at 20c., 25c., 50c., 60c., and up.
Lots clearing at 2c., 3c. and 4c. per yard.
LACES AND NEEDLEWORKS.
CLEARING OUT
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
Fifty thousand yards of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
Also, COLLARS, SETS and POMPADOURS.
LINEN HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 28c.
LINEN TOWELS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. and 20c. each.
TIDIES, TIDIES EVERY PRICE.
All our real LACES.
Real THREAD VAILS at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 50 each. Cost over double to import.
SILK PARASOLS, PARASOLS,
At 75c., at 85c., at $1, at $1 10, at $1 25, up.
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
All our SILKS AND SATINS Marked Down.
GOOD BLACK SILK VELVETS, $2 25 and $2 50 per yard.
LOT OF FIVE-DOLLAR SILK VELVETS marked $3 75 per yard.
FEATHERS. FEATHERS. FEATHERS.
FLOWERS. FLOWERS.
SELLING OFF
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Genuine Iron Frame HOSE, 21c. pair.
Fine BALBRIGGANS, 30c., 35c., 40c., up.
All our UNDER-VESTS and DRAWERS, for Ladies, Misses and Gents, at 40c., 48c., 56c., up. Real bargains.
Gents' FURNISHING GOODS all to be cleared.
English HALF-HOSE, 18c., 20c, and 22c. pair.

KID GLOVES.
DOWN WITH THE PRICES.
500 dozen at 50c. the pair.
1,500 dozen at 75c. the pair. All warranted.
Balance of 2-Button GLOVES, $1 per pair.
The best 2-Buttons, $2 10. Nothing better at any price anywhere.
About 300 dozen Gents' KID GLOVES at $1 10 per pair.

IN OUR BONNET-ROOM.
50c. HATS are marked 10c.
75c. HATS, 20c.
$1 to $1 50; all 25c.
$2 to $3 50; 50c. to 75c.
During this sale we shall have NEW FASHIONABLE GOODS delivered every day.
All our TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS at a nominal price.
All our WOOLEN GOODS, Knit and Woven, comprising NUBIAS, JACKETS, SHAWLS, PELERINES, HOODS, CLOAKS; in fact everything connected with this department about 30 cents on the dollar.

SELLING OFF.
Balance of FUR STOCK.
Sale will continue twenty days.
We hope to have our extension to stores completed by April.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
CORNER STORE.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
JOBBING-ROOM
UPSTAIRS.
Good chance for cash buyers.

JOHN S. BROWN,
BELFAST, IRELAND.
TRADE { Shamrock Leaf. } MARK.
Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK, superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric and durability of wear.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
215 Church-st., New-York.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
Belonging to Mr. LAURENCE THOMSEN, of Baltimore.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½, now on exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av. The works number nearly 100, and embrace choice cabinet examples of popular American and foreign artists, such as Eastman Johnson, Gifford, Boughton, Durand, Guy, Casilear, Huntington, Kensett, J. G. Brown, Whittredge, McEntee, &c.; Beranger, Duverger, Seignac, Troyon, Giradet, Pecrus, Lemmen, &c.
The subjects are well selected, and, with their frames, are in good order.
Open EVERY DAY and EVENING until time of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE TWO PRIVATE DWELLINGS, NOS. 20 AND 22 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
On FRIDAY, March 3, and SATURDAY, March 4, commencing at 10½ o'clock, each day, the entire rich furniture, carpets, mirrors, cabinets, curtains, parlor, dining-room, bedroom, laundry, kitchen, &c., &c., of the above-named dwellings, by order of the mortgagee. N. B.—Catalogues ready at the auction-room, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, and at the sale early FRIDAY MORNING.

ANNUAL SALE OF AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S
UNCLAIMED EXPRESS GOODS.
Waldron & Cooke will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 108 Liberty-st.,
800 packages Unclaimed Express Matter.

D. M. SEAMAN, Esq., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION 500 shares of the capital stock of the Caledonia Mining Company, (forfeited for non-payment of assessment,) at the Company's office, No. 35 Pine-st., on THURSDAY, March 2, 1871, at 12 M.
W. FERGUSON, Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 358 WEST 33D-ST.—A PRIVATE family would let, with board, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, with closet; pleasant neighborhood and modern improvements; references exchanged. No moving in May.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife; also, large room for two on fourth floor; reference required. Call at No. 53 West 33d-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—A newly furnished front room, on second floor, to let, with or without board.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEREMIAH CARPENTER, of the town of Kinderhook, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Young Men's Association Hall, in the village of Valatie, in the town of Kinderhook, in the County of Columbia, New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE D. EARLL, of the town of Kinderhook, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bray and Herrick's Hall, in the village of Kinderhook, in the County of Columbia, N. Y., before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES CAROW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Carow, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jacob Cohen, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. PETRIE, CHARLES M. CARPENTER, JOHN H. McKEE and STEPHEN H. PETRIE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given, that petitions have been filed in said Court by George H. Petrie, Charles M. Carpenter, John H. McKee and Stephen H. Petrie, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for discharges and certificates thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1871.
f16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,912.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEORORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore H. Vetterlein and Bernhard T. Vetterlein, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district. Dated New-York, March 1, 1871.
DEMAS BARNES, Assignee,
mh2-law3wTh* No. 53 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Y. Savage, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1871.
m2-law3wTh* GEORGE O. STREET, Assignee.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE to join the advertiser in the real estate business; excellent references given and required. Address, with real name, REAL ESTATE, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 2,
For the first time in five years,
(with new scenery and appointments,)
Brougham's Comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY,
produced with the following cast:

Jack Swift	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Jasper Manly	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Frank Meredith	Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Lavender Kydd	Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Tom Badger	Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Oliver Manly	Mr. M. LANAGAN
Williams	Mr. J. PECK
Rosabel	Mrs. THOS. BARRY
Blossom	Miss EFFIE GERMON
Barbara Manly	Miss EMILY MESTAYER
Betty	Miss McCORMACK

Guests and others.
FRIDAY, March 3—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY MATINEE, March 4—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Second time, ROMANCE AND REALITY.
MONDAY, March 6—Last time of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
TUESDAY, March 7—In consequence of applications at the box-office, and to accommodate the numbers who could not gain admittance at its last representation,
OURS
will be repeated.
WEDNESDAY, March 8—Third time, ROMANCE AND REALITY.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY will shortly be reproduced.
Mr. Wallack has the pleasure to announce that MRS. CLARA JENNINGS is engaged, and due notice will be given of her appearance.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

WALLACK'S.
MARCH 4, 1871,
FIRST MATINEE OF A MORNING CALL,
AND
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK
OF
SARATOGA,
THE BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
"Nothing else is talked of in society."—*Herald.*
"The laughing sensation of '71."—*Sun.*
"A genuine reflex of Saratoga gayeties."—*Tribune.*
"The theatre is crowded with the elite."—*Post.*

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
LAST NIGHT OF
MONTE CRISTO,
With Mr. E. EDDY....as....EDMUND DANTES.
EVERY EVENING this week and SATURDAY MATINEE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
DEARER THAN LIFE, BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—14TH-ST.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EQUESTRIAN COMICALITY.
BILLY BUTTON.
PERFORMING HORSES and TRAINED PONIES
MLLE. JEANETTE ELLSLER,
The graceful tight-rope artist.
EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH OF GEORGE DONALD,
THE GREAT BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MISS C. L. KELLOGG.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

ASSISTED BY EMINENT TALENT,

AT

STEINWAY HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 3.

Tickets, TWO DOLLARS—at Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway, the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the principal music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. OSCAR M. NEWELL
has the honor to announce that his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
will take place
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
Miss AGNES PERRING, Soprano,
Mr. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor,
Signor RANDOLFI,
the celebrated and eminent Baritone,
Mr. JAS. W. PIRSSON,
the distinguished Amateur Violinist,
Mr. JOS. A. MARSH,
the talented young Amateur Pianist.
Mr. THEODORE SCHREINER, Conductor.
Tickets of admission $1. (no extra charge for reserved seats,) can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; the banking-house of Jos. A. Marsh & Co., No. 26 Broad-st., and at the Hall.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that
MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON
will, upon her return from her brilliant triumphs East and West, make her reappearance in New-York at
STEINWAY HALL
ON OR ABOUT THE 13TH OF MARCH.
Further particulars will be shortly announced.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock.
General rehearsal, Friday, March 3, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Miss C. L. KELLOGG.
Grand orchestra of 100 performers.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
The private collection of Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore, open EVERY DAY AND EVENING at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
Choice examples of the best American and European artists will be found among them. They will be sold on the evening of TUESDAY, March 7.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD
On Mme. DE MAINTENON,
At Association Hall, THURSDAY.
On GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,
At Brooklyn, FRIDAY, March 3.
Tickets for the remainder of the course, $5.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms, in the Cooper building.
EDWARD N. DICKERSON,
Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-law6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1869.
E. P. WHEELER, }
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
C. B. SMITH. }
d1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-law6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH and LAST WEEK of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE
On SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
in his masterly impersonation of
KING JAMES V.,
in Rev. James White's play of
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
MONDAY, MARCH 6,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK
in MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 6,
Shakespeare's exquisite comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
which will be presented for twelve times only,
with
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BENEDICK,
(for the first time in New-York,)
and
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
DON PEDRO,
and
MR. J. H. McVICKER,
who has been specially engaged for the character of
DOGBERRY,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.
Box-sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The management beg to announce a third
WEHLI
GRAND MATINEE,
THURSDAY, MARCH 2,
at 2,
assisted by the following artists:
MRS. M. IZORA ELDER,
MISS SARA E. THOMPSON,
SIGNOR A. RANDOLFI.
MR. GEO. W. COLBY..........Director
Admission $1.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at the theatre; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Weber's, 5th-av. and 16th-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
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OF THE PERIOD.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW GRAND BALLET,
THE DEMONS' REVEL.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
THE SIEGRIST BROTHERS,
And all the GRAND FEATURES appear.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK.
LAURA KEENE
IN
HUNTED DOWN.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, March 2—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mrs. LICHTMAY in her great role as Mrs. FLEETH, with full chorus and orchestra.
Box-office now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT BY THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, 1871, at 8 o'clock.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Mr. John Clark, Basso; Miss Carrie Le Row, Elocutionist. The Grand Chorus and Orchestra of the Society. Mendelssohn's "Athalie," Rossini's "Inflammatus," Solo by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg. Conductor, Harvey B. Dodworth. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Box-office now open.

EUTERPE SOCIETY.
SECOND POPULAR CONCERT,
SATURDAY, MARCH 4, AT 3 P. M.
Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.
With a splendid programme.
Tickets, 50c.; for sale at music-stores.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MISS C. L. KELLOGG.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NEWARK OPERA-HOUSE.—SEEBACH to-night.—Seebach's first and only appearance in Newark as Marguerite, in Faust, to-night. To-morrow, Seebach in New-York as Griseldis. Saturday, Seebach in New-York.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The fourth Winter Exhibition, including the water-color pictures, now open day and evening, will close SATURDAY NIGHT, March 4.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ELEVENTH Annual Commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, at Association Hall, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. John Hall and Prof. Wm. Tod Helmuth. E. Carleton, M. D., will deliver the Class valedictory. Rev. Dr. Dowling will officiate. Mr. S. P. Warren will preside at the organ. The public are cordially invited.
CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D., Dean.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Tenth annual Commencement at the Academy of Music, March 2, at 8 P. M. Address by Prof. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PUPILS in his class-room in the afternoon for instruction in higher Mathematics, English, &c.; a rare opportunity. Address DROZ, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 37TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PHILIP BOYER, Plaintiff, against LENA BOYER, Defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant LENA BOYER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 3 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 23d of May, 1870. G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of January, 1871.
f2-law6wTh* G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Att'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
de8-law6m-Th

PERSONAL.

ISOLA.—FORTY-NINE, TWENTY-TWO, Twenty-seven.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMBURG STEAM-SHIP CIMBRIA.

The Hamburg steam-ship *Cimbria*, from Hamburg via Plymouth on Feb. 18, reached this port yesterday. The courtesy of Capt. HAACK, and that of the London *Times* correspondent at Plymouth, place us in receipt of valued additions to our foreign files. The dates are later by two days than those previously at hand.

NEW FRANCE.

Initial Proceedings of the National Assembly—Garibaldi's Exit.

Bordeaux (Feb. 13) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The first public sitting of the French National Assembly was held at 2 o'clock today. About half the Assembly (upward of 360) were present. The theatre of Bordeaux, one of the most beautiful and best proportioned (though by no means one of the largest) in the world, is admirably suited to the purpose. The acoustic conditions are far better than those of the Corps Legislatif in Paris. If the whole number of Deputies (759) were to make their appearance—which for many reasons, including the great number of multiple elections, will certainly not be the case—there would be a little overcrowding; but there is ample room for 600, and I do not think more than that number will ever sit in Bordeaux. The theatre was lighted up by three grand chandeliers, exactly as it would have been at night; and this was necessary, because very little daylight comes in. The members sit in the pit and in the surrounding stalls, which might be called balconies only that they are raised very little above the pit level. The boxes are devoted to the public and the Press. The immense number of journalists in Bordeaux renders it difficult to provide accommodation for all, and the arrangements are at present very incomplete; but there is every disposition to favor the representatives of foreign papers. I was fortunate enough, though with some difficulty, to get a place on this memorable day, and have no doubt that I shall have my *entrées* regularly. The President's chair is on the stage, exactly in the centre of the line of footlights. The tribune—at present an ugly deal pulpit, but which will probably be made more sightly by the addition of some drapery—is in the place of the prompter's box. On either side of the tribune are seats for the short-hand writers; and the secretaries sit on the stage on the right and left of the chair. A goodly array of ushers, brought from Paris and wearing chains, enhance the dignity of the Assembly. Immediately after Count BENOIT D'AZY, a bland old gentleman verging upon eighty, took the chair by seniority, MM. Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Emmanuel Arago, Eugène Pelletan, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin and Magnin entered the House together, walked up the centre of the pit and took their seats on the second row on the right hand side, which must for the present be called the Ministerial bench. They did not come in the character of Deputies, for, (so far as is at present known,) neither GARNIER-PAGES nor GLAIS-BIZOIN is elected anywhere; but they were there as members of the Government of National Defense, to give an account of their stewardship. M. CREMIEUX (who is believed to have no seat in the House) did not appear with them. He leans more than any of them to GAMBETTA, and is greatly disgusted with his colleagues of Paris, because they overruled the Bordeaux decree dismissing the Judges who served the Ex-Emperor as members of mixed commissions for transporting Republicans after the *coup d'état*. M. CREMIEUX shows to his friends a letter from M. JULES FAVRE, telling him that Count BISMARCK insisted upon these Judges being restored to their seats, because hereafter legal questions of great importance might arise upon details connected with the war indemnity and the conditions of peace; and that in the interest of Germany it was essential that there should be "good Judges" to try them. It must be especially disagreeable to the Judges in question to have had their names gibbeted by M. CREMIEUX at a time when they might well have hoped that their achievements as aide-de-camp of the *coup d'état* were covered by oblivion; and next to find that they owe their restoration to their seats to Count BISMARCK'S patronage. M. CREMIEUX took a seat as a spectator in one of the dress-boxes. GARIBALDI, who was loudly cheered by the public and the National Guard as he entered the theatre, sat on one of the back benches of the pit. Having heard that the majority intended to oppose his admission, he handed up to the President a short letter, the reading of which by Count BENOIT D'AZY formed the commencement of the proceedings, in which he said he had been elected in several French Departments on Republican principles, but that under the circumstances he judged it expedient to resign. This announcement was received with a tranquillity which gave but small indication of the row that was shortly to follow.

FAVRE'S STATEMENT.

M. JULES FAVRE then rose, and in a very few words, delivered from his place, said that under cruel and unparalleled circumstances he, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, begged to resign into the hands of the National Assembly the power which they had exercised since Sept. 4. They would continue courageously to perform their duty till the moment—which they earnestly hoped might not long be delayed—when the Assembly would appoint their successors. He wished to state that he must start that evening to Paris to conduct delicate negotiations, the object of which he would explain at a future period. Unanimous sympathetic applause followed this short declaration.

THIERS AND GARIBALDI.

The President then proceeded to read out the names of deputies to form fifteen bureaux or committees, and while this business was going on the members conversed with each other. M. THIERS appeared at first in the second row on the left hand, but afterward went across to the Ministerial bench, and sat between M. JULES SIMON and M. ARAGO. He did not say a word publicly during the sitting. M. DUFAURE (his future right-hand man, I believe) was not near him, but sat all the time on one of the back benches, talking with great animation to an elderly member whose name I did not learn. One priest (from Brittany probably) took his seat in the House. Admiral and General JAUREGUIBERRY, and two or three younger officers in uniform, were in their places. When the formality of naming the bureaux had been gone through, and I rather think after the President had declared the sitting at an end, Gen. GARIBALDI advanced toward the tribune, and M. ESQUIROS, deputy for Marseilles, exclaimed in a loud voice, "GARIBALDI asked to speak some time ago, hear him!" A tumultuous scene ensued. Vehement cries of "Hear GARIBALDI," were met by others equally energetic, of "No GARIBALDI." "No Italian," "Let him hold his tongue!" The public in the tribunes took part with GARIBALDI, and several National Guards said "It is infamous," "These men are sold!" One man with a long black beard roared out from an upper box, "You rural majority, listen to the voice of the towns!" In the midst of the confusion the President put on his hat, and gave orders to clear the galleries of strangers. There was no occasion to obey the order, as GARIBALDI gave up the attempt to speak, and members and strangers all went out together. As GARIBALDI left the House, the National Guard presented arms to him. M. THIERS, quite in a rage, went up to the officer in command, and said, "Why do you do that?" "Because," said the officer, without a moment's hesitation, "he is Gen. GARIBALDI; he is a deputy; he has come to fight for France; and he is the only General who has taken a Prussian flag." M. THIERS made no reply, and I should think must be sorry that he asked the question. As he got into his carriage, accompanied by Gen. BORDONE, and two aides-de-camp, GARIBALDI had quite an ovation. He rose, and I saw standing upright that legendary figure, with which pictures have made all the world familiar. He had a gray cloak over his red shirt, and wore a loose brown felt hat, of the kind called a wide-awake. He said a few words only, to the effect that he had come to France to fight for the Republic; that he should have been happy to serve Republican France in any way; but that his mission was now over, and that he should start that night for his home in Caprera. Loud cries of "Vive GARIBALDI! Vive la Republique!" were raised by the National Guard and the public, and the General was escorted to the Hotel de Nantes by a great following. I must say in extenuation of the great disgrace to France, that the chivalrous GARIBALDI was refused a hearing in a French Assembly, that he did not come forward at the proper time. There was something illogical in resigning at the beginning of the sitting and then asking to speak at the end of it. Even the clerical Deputies, who were delighted to show their spite against him, would not, I think, have refused him a hearing had they not relied on the technical objection that the House had risen before he approached the tribune. M. CREMIEUX was among the foremost to cry, "Hear GARIBALDI!"

GAMBETTA.

M. GAMBETTA was not in the House. He probably reserves himself for a great occasion, and scorns to appear at a mere formal meeting.

FOREIGN DEATH RECORD.

Baron Eotvos—Gen. Bossak—M. de Saldapena—Lady Wilmot-Horton.

The death of Baron EOTVOS, Minister of Education at Pesth, and one of the ablest and most patriotic of the statesmen of modern Hungary, took place on the 1st inst. He was born at Ofen in 1813, and although a sincere Hungarian patriot, he always sympathized warmly with the Germans, among whom he was well known and esteemed, both in his native town and elsewhere. After studying law at Pesth, and producing two plays which were acted with success on the Hungarian stage, EOTVOS undertook to introduce a thorough reform in the antiquated institutions which still prevailed among his countrymen, and which he cleverly satirized in his celebrated novel, *The Village Notary*. He took a prominent part in the reforms of 1848, was one of the first to agitate for the emancipation of the Hungarian Jews, and defended with much eloquence the Germans against the attacks of his fellow-deputies during the important debates of 1861. All the Hungarian newspapers appeared with a black border on the day after his death, and black flags were hung out at the windows of the principal Hungarian towns. ....The Polish paper, *Dziennik Poznanski* publishes some interesting particulars of the Polish Gen. BOSSAK, who was killed, before Dijon, on the 29th ult. His real name was Count JOSEPH HAUKE, BOSSAK being merely the heraldic appellation which is attached to the coat of arms of most of the noble families of Poland. He was born in 1834, and a few years afterward was taken by the Emperor NICHOLAS from his mother's charge and attached to the Cadet Corps at the Imperial Court, together with the children of other noble Polish families, this being one of the means adopted by NICHOLAS for "Russifying" the young generation of Poles. When he was ten years old he was appointed a page to the Emperor, and he obtained his commission as Sub-Lieutenant of the Imperial Guard at the age of seventeen. His promotion was very rapid; at twenty-four he was already a Lieutenant-Colonel and *officier d'ordonnance* to the Emperor, and shortly after he obtained the command of a regiment in the Caucasus, under Lieut.-Gen. BARIATYNSKI. In 1862, although the Grand Duke MICHAEL sent him a sword of honor, with an autograph letter, offering him the command of any regiment he might select, he threw up his commission and went abroad, in order to take part in the forthcoming Polish insurrection. He obtained a command from the National Government in September, 1863, and in the following month he crossed the frontier at the head of 100 horsemen, as military commandant of the Palatinate of Cracow. He remained in Poland till the insurrection was completely crushed, (April, 1864,) and greatly distinguished himself by his courage and indomitable perseverance in resisting the overwhelming forces that were sent against him. "He was," says the *Dziennik*, "a man of high cultivation and stainless character, full of enthusiasm and chivalrous feeling—a brave soldier, but easily led in political matters. The chief aim of his life was to wipe out the disgrace attached to his name by the treason of his uncle, Gen. HAUKE, who was killed by the insurgents in the Polish revolution of 1831. He has left behind him a widow and several small children....The death of M. DEBRAUZ DE SALDAPENA, once the Austrian Consular Agent in France, a chief editor of the *Mémorial Diplomatique* newspaper, is reported from Paris. M. DE SALDAPENA will be remembered principally because of the part he took in the establishment, for a day, of a Monarch in Mexico....Lady WILMOT-HORTON is dead. She was in her eighty-third year. In her youth Lady HORTON was distinguished for her beauty, and to her were addressed the well-known lines of Lord BYRON:

> "She walks in beauty, like the night
> Of cloudless climes and starry skies."

ENGLAND.

Interesting Libel Suit.

A decision had been rendered in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of G. A. SALA against STOUGHTON & HODDER, publishers of Mr. HAIN FRISWELL'S new book, entitled *Modern Men of Letters Honestly Criticised*. Mr. FRISWELL'S treatment of Mr. SALA was held by the jury to have "reflected upon his literary reputation, and also upon his private character." The plaintiff was, therefore, awarded £500 damages.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE

Departure of the Supply Today for Havre—List of Her Officers—The Store-ship Relief Fitting Out.

The United States store-ship *Supply*, Lieut.-Commander GEORGE DEWEY, has finally completed the loading of her cargo for France, and, if nothing prevents, will leave the Navy-yard at noon, today, for Havre. Quite a quantity of provisions were left over, as they could not well be stored on board the ship. Capt. DEWEY and his officers have been furnished by gentlemen in New-York with letters of introduction to eminent citizens of France, who will, no doubt, tender them a most hospitable reception. When the *Supply* has discharged her cargo at Havre, after a reasonable delay, she will return to the United States to fill up again with supplies for the European Squadron, to be landed at the naval station at Villa Franca, near Nice.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the United States ship *Supply*: Lieut.-Commander George Dewey, commanding; Lieut.-Commander B. G. Kellogg, Executive Officer; Lieut. B. S. Sperry, Navigator; Masters, R. Rush, W. L. Field, W. H. Beehler and B. S. Richards; Passed-Assistant Pay-master, H. T. B. Harris; Assistant Surgeon, W. S. Bowen; Midshipmen, Messrs. Keeler, Nye and Hughes; Acting Boatswain, James McDonald; Captain's Clerk, G. J. Marbury. The crew consists of eighty-three men and a guard of thirteen marines.

Orders have been finally received to fit out the store-ship *Relief* for special service connected with the relief of the suffering peasantry of France. She will be ready for sea in about four weeks. She is being coppered about six feet above her usual lines, and it is expected she will carry a heavy cargo for a vessel of her class. Mr. LANIER, of the Committee, sailed yesterday in the *Cuba*, for the purpose of superintending the distribution of the supplies.

The steam-ship *Pereire*, which left this port for Havre, yesterday, carried the following provisions and military stores: 2 cases beef, worth $20; 1,316 cases rifles, worth $426,980; 126 cases pistols, worth $70,700; 46 cases sabres, worth $18,000; 3,162 cases cartridges, worth $122,500; 612 cases harness, worth $93,200; 16 cases tarpaulins, worth $200. Total value, $731,600.

BOSTON, March 1.—The steamer *Worcester* is fully laden with provisions for France, and will haul into the stream to-morrow. Her departure may be delayed until Saturday.

The French Relief Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce have received the following:

ST. LOUIS, March 1.

Charles H. Marshall, Chairman:

We raise today on Change $3,000. Expect to make it $10,000.

Correspond with Col. L. V. BOGY, Chairman of the Committee.

(Signed,) GEORGE W. MORGAN.

Closing Services at the Fourteenth Ward Evening School—Gratifying Results of Faithful Labors.

No evening school in the City, probably, has been more largely attended by the class for whose benefit they were specially opened than the school at No. 93 Crosby-street, connected with the Children's Aid Society. The neighborhood is notoriously bad, and inhabited by many very poor families, whose children, being compelled to work from a tender age, have had little opportunity to acquire an education. Throughout the Winter this school has been attended chiefly by boys and girls and young men and women employed during the day in sewing-machine shops, cigar factories, paper-collar factories, printing-houses and other departments where youthful labor is in demand. The most regular attendants and the most orderly and respectful scholars were some fifteen young men, belonging to a certain club, who entered the school originally for the express purpose of annoying and making fun of the teachers. The earnest, judicious counsel of Miss STEVENS entirely subdued them, and at the close of the exercises last night they expressed their gratitude to her and bade her an affectionate good-bye. The evening was spent in a most agreeable manner. Several of the boys gave very creditable recitations, while the girls interspersed them with choice selections of vocal and instrumental music. A very interesting part of the programme was the recitation by Miss HOLLIS of the poem "Beautiful Snow." We thought the subject a singularly appropriate one for the young lady, who rendered it with a pathos and musical sweetness of voice that elicited hearty applause.

Mr. DUPUY, of the Children's Aid Society, presided on the occasion, and with his usual ability and acceptance delivered the valedictory address.

College of Physicians and Surgeons—Conferring of Degrees.

The sixty-fourth annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, (Medical Department of Columbia College,) was held last evening at Steinway Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The President, Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, occupied the chair. Rev. SULLIVAN H. WESTON, D. D, opened the proceedings by prayer, after which Professor ST. JOHN read the names of eighty-five graduates for medical degrees. The President then addressed them, after which they were called to the platform and presented with their diplomas. Prof. DALTON announced a number of prizes to the students for essays on the treatment of disease, and stated the subjects selected for the next Stevens Triennial prize. The competing essays to be sent to the President of the College on or before the 1st of January, 1873.

Addresses were delivered by CHARLES T. LEWIS, Esq., and by Dr. EDWARD GOODRIDGE, a member of the graduating class.

The proceedings were then brought to a close.

Probable Murder at Sing Sing.

A man of somewhat eccentric character, named ABRAHAM VANDERHOEF, residing in Sing Sing, on Tuesday evening called upon one of the Justices of the Peace of that village and offered to give himself up as a prisoner, alleging that he had either killed or nearly killed a man named NIEHART. The Justice, believing that VANDERHOEF was crazy, took no notice of his self-accusation of murder, and he left. VANDERHOEF also called upon M. L. COBB, Esq., and desired to secure his professional services to defend him, saying that he had got into some trouble by the commission of an assault and battery upon another person, but not deeming it an important case, he instructed VANDERHOEF to call again the next day. It was ascertained yesterday morning however, that NIEHART had been so seriously wounded that he was not expected to live.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Lecture by Mrs. V. C. Woodhull at Cooper Institute.

The hall of Cooper Institute was well filled, last evening, by an audience composed numerously of women, who had assembled to listen to a lecture by Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL. The stage was profusely provided with mottoes illustrative of the sentiments of the lecturer. Among these were "Equal Rights and Exact Justice." "Only Criminals, Idiots and the Insane May be Deprived of the Ballot." "It is not Expedient to Extend Suffrage to Women"—A Congressman. "To be Absolutely Enslaved is to have Governors Set Over Us by Other Men"—FRANKLIN. "Congress can Pass Enabling Acts for Negroes; Their Jurisdiction Does not Extend to Women." "Free Men Tax and Govern Themselves; Women Neither Tax *or* Govern Themselves; There are no Free Women."

The meeting was called to order by GEO. J. L. RAYMART, who apologized for the absence of Hon. B. F. BUTLER, and read a letter from that gentleman giving as a reason for his inability to preside, that his business engagements in Washington made it impossible for him to leave. He then introduced to the audience Mrs. V. C. WOODHULL, who proceeded to speak substantially as follows: Her reason for thus publicly advocating impartial suffrage was that she had failed in obtaining Congressional action upon the subject. That a proposition such as this should have received a one-third vote in Congress, when the report of the Judiciary Committee was presented, shows that the movement is gaining strength. The prejudices against woman suffrage are fast passing away. She claimed that her sex were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. She asked the right to pursue happiness by taking part in the Government. But the right is denied her by the laws of the country, and of these she complained. There are thousands of men who have the right to vote, but do not exercise it; but that is no reason why women should not have the right to vote if they choose. If there are women who do not want to have a voice in the Government, they should not prevent those women who do from enjoying the happiness. When government is fashioned by the people, with the consent of the people, it is a good and safe government. The lecturer then proceeded to give an idea of what government is. The form can be changed without revolution, and nowhere, even now, provides that its citizens shall not vote; nor does it declare that any shall vote. The condition of the people of this country is that women have had no part in the formation of the Government. Our forefathers rebelled against GEORGE III. because they could have no part in the formation of the Government, and yet the case of women at the present day is parallel. Is the tyranny exercised over women any less than that which was exercised over negroes? If every man of sound mind should vote, by what principle can a woman of sound mind be prevented from voting? Free men pay no taxes without representation, and why should free women? If she refused to pay her taxes her property would be sold; is not this tyranny? If freedom consists in having a voice in the choice of those who are set over us, then are women in absolute bondage. The lecturer said that she was taxed in every conceivable way in order that men's government may be maintained, yet she had no voice in this rule. She was compelled to pay high rates of fare when she traveled in order that railroad monopolies may sap the wealth of the country, rule legislators and control Courts. [Applause.] Yet she could have no voice in the measures which might bring relief. She quoted freely from Mr. SUMNER'S arguments in favor of the freedom of the slave, and turned them to account in support of her argument for women suffrage. Woman has now become so individualized as to demand all the rights of citizens, and shall Congress not grant them? A Fourteenth Amendment was made to the Constitution in order to give civil rights to the negroes, and objection is made to the incorporation of the word "male" in the section. In 1866 Congress, in discussing the basis of representation, did not dare to include women in that basis without giving them all their rights; the members felt that the time would soon come when women would assert their rights to citizenship. The Fourteenth Amendment has admitted the citizenship of woman, and another amendment was passed called the Fifteenth, which proclaimed that the right to vote could not be abridged on account of race. The lecturer claimed that, according to the strict letter of the law, there was nothing in this section abridging the right of women to vote, but because it is not so specifically expressed it was claimed that women had not that right. She called upon Congress to give full effect to this amendment. She said that high judicial authority had declared that neither the Fourteenth nor the Fifteenth Amendment gave any one the right to vote, but she claimed that the word "persons" covered the whole ground, and under that she demanded the right to vote. She made the broad assertion that women are as much under subjection to men as the slave ever was. It may be a mild form of subjection but still it was slavery. She affirmed that the right of suffrage would ameliorate the condition of servitude precisely as it had ameliorated the condition of the negroes. She claimed that if the words "the right to vote shall not be denied on account of race" in the amendment were changed to mean the African race, it would deny the right of the Celt, the Teuton, and all the white race to vote, so that only negroes could vote. She insisted that hers was the broad ground upon which she assumed that, under this amendment, women could vote. She alluded to the qualification clause, and said that to deny the right to woman was the very essence of disfranchisement. She asserted that she had the right to vote, and if no other woman aided her in advocating her rights, she would stand alone until her efforts were crowned with success, as she regarded it as the most sacred business of her life to insist upon her rights. Mr. BINGHAM, in the Fourteenth Amendment, declares that all persons are citizens; yet in his report by the Judiciary Committee he says that women have not the right to vote; *ergo*, women are not persons. The lecturer claimed that the amendments to the Constitution having been ratified by the States, are a part of the supreme law of the land, and as such are binding. Thus the status of every citizen is established. She proposed that Congress pass a declaratory act, and if refused, every woman should take the necessary steps to assert her rights, and bring suit if necessary. The lecturer was applauded at the close and the audience was dismissed.

Fire in Northfield, Staten Island.

The old Bull's Head Tavern, in Northfield, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, together with the building attached to it and the dwelling-house and store on the opposite side of the street, which belonged to Mr. DANIEL DECKER. The house was occupied by Mr. DECKER and the store by GEORGE BROWN, as a grocery. The Bull's Head property belonged to Mr. ROBERT D. VROOMES, and was insured for $1,500 in a New-York company, and Mr. BROWN'S stock of groceries, which was utterly destroyed, for $800. Mr. DECKER'S house was insured in the Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company for $1,200. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Head-quarters detectives have for several weeks been employed by Superintendent KELSO in watching thieves on the cars, and are having much success. On Tuesday night Detective ELDER saw three men on an Eighth-avenue car who attempted to steal a gentleman's gold watch, but proving unsuccessful, they got off the vehicle. ELDER immediately seized two of the gang, and succeeded in taking them to a Station-house, the third man escaping. One of the prisoners was recognized as an old offender named SMITH, but he gave the name of Thomas Stanley. The other man gave his name as JAS. MURRAY, and when they were arraigned before Alderman COMAN at the Tombs, yesterday, the prisoners were held for trial.

The Fest Committee formed a few days since, under the auspices of the General Committee of German Patriotic Aid Societies, to make arrangements for a peace jubilee, held a meeting at Liederkranz Hall, last night, for the purpose of completing its organization. Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK presided. On motion of Dr. KOERNER, a resolution was passed calling upon the Presidents of German societies to join the Fest Committee, which is at present composed of about 200 members. Some action was taken in reference to the formation of the Subcommittees, but no definite conclusion was arrived at as to the character the proposed celebration is to take, nor as to the time when it is to take place.

The meeting of Seventh-avenue property-owners, held last evening at Millman's Hall, was not very largely attended. PETER DOLAN occupied the chair, and, in the course of a few brief remarks, said that no trouble would be experienced in placing the assessment in the tax levy if the owners would only combine. The case, he said, would be argued today in the Common Pleas Chambers, before Judge ROBINSON. JAMES B. BRADY made a few remarks, condemning the pavement, which now shows signs of decay. The meeting then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

The many friends of Prof. PERRY will be grieved to hear that the illness which prevented him from delivering the address on the "Fallacies of Protection," in this City, still continues. He has suffered intensely for a week, during most of which time he has been delirious, and was so still when he was last heard from. His disease is acute inflammatory rheumatism, and a consultation of physicians has declared the case a serious one, and expressed fears that the disease may attack the brain.

Last evening the horse of CHARLES MCMANN, of No. 205 West Houston-street, who was riding on the Boulevard, ran away. At One Hundred and Eighth-street the wheels of the light wagon struck the curb-stone, throwing out Mr. MCMANN and a lady who was with him, inflicting very severe injuries to the former. He was taken to the drug-store at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Broadway, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was taken home by his friends. The lady was not injured.

The German Democratic General Committee, at a meeting yesterday, completed its organization for the ensuing year, and elected Coroner Schirmer, Oswald Ottendorfer, Ch. E. Loew, Judge J. J. Freedman, A. Tautphoeus, and Judge Joachimsen honorary members. Action was taken to assist in the proposed peace celebration, and the Executive Committee was directed to take this matter in hand, and to cooperate with the Committee of Arrangements formed for that purpose.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, JOHN L. WHITNEY, a resident of Boston, complained to Judge COX that on the previous evening he was induced to enter the faro bank of FILO FIELDS, on Broadway, and was swindled out of a considerable sum of money. WHITNEY, however, refused to disclose his present residence in this City for fear of offending his relatives, and the Judge was unwillingly compelled to decline the complaint.

A service of song on Sunday evenings, from 7½ to 8 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE E. PERKINS, is announced to take place at Association Hall, commencing March 5. The singing will be followed by a short address to young men. Members of churches having no evening service, and young men having no regular place of worship, are cordially invited. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Collector T. E. TREADWELL took possession of his new office in the Second Internal Revenue District yesterday. The district is a new one, formed of the old Fourth and Sixth Districts. The Collector entered at once upon the work of reorganization in his office. Mr. ALFRED DAGGET, the former Chief Clerk, will be retained, and no changes in the clerical force will be made at present.

Judge WOODRUFF issued a decree, yesterday, directing that OLIVER C. WILSON and WM. BERGEN should recover $2,485 01 from the owners of the steam-boat *Cayuga*, of the Hudson River Steam-boat Company's line, in accordance with the order of Judge BLATCHFORD, and also directing that HENRY SMITH and ALFRED M. HOYT, the sureties on appeal, should pay the cost with interest.

Several slight fires occurred last evening, one being in the premises of SCHOLES & BROS., No. 357 East Houston-street, doing only $25 damage, and another in the smoke-house in rear of No. 167 Orchard-street, belonging to WM. BORSTEDT, doing only a small damage, which is fully covered by a policy for $800 in the People's and Pacific Insurance Company.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, PATRICK GRIFFIN, indicted for the murder of GEORGE JOHNSON, in a saloon on New Chambers-street, on the 3d of August last, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Recorder HACKETT remanded him for further examination.

The German Woman's Hospital Association yesterday received a donation of $50 from the German Brewer's Benevolent Association (employes) in aid of a fund for the gratuitous treatment of poor patients at the German Hospital. Last year a donation of $115 was received from the same source.

Coroner YOUNG decided yesterday to postpone the inquest in the case of BRIDGET MAY, who was poisoned at No. 28 New Chambers-street by carbonic acid left by a Health Board officer. The cause of the postponement is the temporary insanity of the deceased's husband.

MARY GUYON, aged forty years, and wife of EDWARD GUYON, No. 448 West Thirty-second-street, committed suicide, last evening, by taking Paris green. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held today, when the details of the tragedy will probably be ascertained.

Chiefly upon the evidence of JOHN BREEN, a confessed accomplice, RICHARD MCGOVERN and JOHN TAYNE, indicted for burglary, were sentenced to hard labor at the State Prison for five years.

JAS. GALLAGHER, aged thirteen years, of No. 13 Stanton-street, last evening, fell through the hatchway of No. 16 Franklin-street, from the first floor to the cellar, and broke his leg. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

While passing the corner of Church and Thames streets, at a late hour last night, one JOHN MILLER was struck on the head by a brick, thrown by an unknown person, and was seriously injured.

THOMAS LOFTUS, of No. 75 Washington-street, was attacked, last evening, by THOMAS COTTON, who struck him with a sugar-bowl, and inflicted three severe flesh-wounds.

A fire occurred at an early hour this morning, in the clothing store of REUBEN SINCOE, at No. 34 Baxter-street. Slight damage to stock and building was caused.

BROOKLYN.

It is estimated by the Mayor that the bill for the lighting of the public streets during the present year will be little short of $750,000. Despite that fact, however, it appears by the Police returns that during the month of February there were in all 17,000 of the lamps left unlit.

An inquest was held, yesterday morning, by Coroner JONES, on the body of CHARLES WALTHAM, a boy about twelve years of age, who was killed on Tuesday by falling from the roof of a house in Quincy-street, near Classon-avenue. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, a grand jury were impaneled and sworn. The March term of the Circuit Court will commence on Monday next; there will be forty cases on the calendar each day during the term.

A large number of the men employed in the tobacco factory of LORILLARD & CO., in the Eastern District, struck yesterday for higher wages and a decrease in the hours of labor.

There were 185 deaths in the city during the past week, being twelve less than in the preceding week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The second hearing of testimony in the matter of the contested will of the late IGNATIUS VOESSING, of South Melrose, Westchester County, came up before Surrogate COFFIN at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned till the 8th inst.

The train which left Sing Sing at 8:36 A. M., yesterday morning, knocked down, ran over, and instantly killed an unknown man, who was walking on the track. The victim was torn almost to pieces. Coroner SMITH was called to hold an inquest upon the remains.

LONG ISLAND.

The laborers on A. T. STEWART'S Hempstead Plains Railroad have struck for higher wages. They were receiving $1 50 per day. They demand $1 75. They have to work from 7 in the morning till 6½ at night.

Bishop LAUGHLIN, of the Diocese of Long Island, has purchased seven acres of land at Rockaway for a burial-ground. It is soon to be consecrated.

WM. MARSTEN, of Jamaica, fell into his ice-house, on Tuesday, and had his legs broken by the ice falling upon them.

Mr. CASEY, of Rockaway, was yesterday fatally injured by a heavy timber falling on his head.

NEW-JERSEY.

While an old man named CONROY was on his way to Jersey City from Newark, Tuesday night, in search of his horse, which he supposed his refractory son and his evil associates had stolen, he was overtaken near the "half-way house" by a ruffian who, after asking and receiving six cents to procure a glass of ale, knocked down and brutally assaulted the old man and robbed him of what money he then possessed—about five dollars. CONROY arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning after much difficulty, and related his misfortunes to the Police officials, who generously supplied him with the means of returning home to Newark. CONROY'S son and his lawless companions are known to the authorities.

In the Hudson County Orphans' Court, yesterday, Judge RANDOLPH severely commented on the excessive charges in the accounts of administrators and executors for burial expenses, including tomb-stones, &c. The Judge said one-third of an estate, say of $2,500, was often expended on personal expenses alone where children merely were concerned. The Court concluded by intimating that no account in future would pass where such charges were manifestly exorbitant.

A small boat, containing three men, was run down late on Tuesday night by the ferry-boat *Central*, on her way from the foot of Liberty-street to Communipaw. The men were struggling in the water nearly fifteen minutes, and when rescued by the employes on the ferry-boat, were extremely exhausted. After they had sufficiently revived, they were conveyed to the schooner to which they belonged, which was lying in the river.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES T. ROCKWOOD, of Newark, died very suddenly on Tuesday night. He occupied a prominent position during the war in the Second New-Jersey Regiment.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture in Newark next Wednesday night on "Happiness." He asserts that this will be his last appearance in the lecture field till he has completed his book on the *Life of Christ*, on which he is now engaged.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Lieut.-Commander Stephen A. McCarty has been detached from the *Congress*, and ordered to the *Tennessee*, relieving Lieut.-Commander Cotton, who is ordered to the *Congress*.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 1.—Gen. De Russy, of the Third United States Artillery, arrived here yesterday for duty at the Artillery School. The band tendered him a serenade at his hotel in the evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 1.—American Securities opened easier and closed firmer. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.	5. P. M.
Consols for money	91⅜	...	91⅜
Consols for account	91⅜	...	91⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	91⅜	91¼	91⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	91	91¼	91⅜
United States 5-20s, 1877	90⅞	...	90⅞
United States 10-40s	88⅜	...	89
Ill. Central R. R. Shares	109	...	109½
Erie R. R. Shares	19	...	18¾
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	30	...	30

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed irregular, at 96⅛@96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—11¼ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and depressed. Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of Cotton to be delivered in March or April, from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 7½d.; and from New-Orleans at 7¾d.; and from New-Orleans, deliverable in May, at 7⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull, with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands barely 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans barely 7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due, from New-Orleans, at 7 9-16d. for Middling, and loading at Charleston or Savannah in January, February, March, and April, at 7⅜d. for Middling; and loading at New-Orleans at 7⅝d. for Middling, and at sea, nearly due from Texas, at 7½d. for Low Middling. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 51s. ℔ cwt. for Short-ribbed Middles. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 16¾d ℔ gallon.

LONDON, March 1—5 P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17d. ℔ gallon. LINSEED-OIL, £32@£32 5s. ℔ ton. CLOVER-SEED, 58c.@60s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Arrived, steamer *Nevada*, from New-York Feb. 15, with 3,319 bales of Cotton. March 1.—Ship *Shandon*, from Savannah Feb. 2, with 2,194 bales of Cotton; ship *Saunton*, from New-York Feb. 3, with 1,206 bales of Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT neglected; No. 2 held at $1 40 for Spring. CORN firmer; sales 12 cars new at 72c., on the track; 1,200 bushels at 73½c., in store. OATS held at 58c. RYE nominal at $1 10. BARLEY in fair demand and unsettled; five cars of State sold at 86c.; 3,000 bushels Canada at 89c., in store. PEAS neglected. SEEDS—Moderate business doing at $6 50 for Timothy; $6 50@$6 75 for Clover; $7 50 for Pea-vine Clover; $3 for Flax; $5 for Red-top; and $15 for No. 1 Alsike (?) Clover. PORK dull at $22 50. LARD dull at 13c.@13½c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c. CATTLE—Receipts, 225 cars against 269 same day of last week; trade dull; sales, 132 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,140 fbs. to 1,228 fbs., at $6 12½@$6 25; 31 Missouri, 1,360 fbs., and 30 Kentucky, 1,395 fbs., at $6 65. SHEEP market quiet; sales, 371 head Michigan, ranging from 84 to 85 fbs., at $5 50@$5 95; 387 Ohio, 87 to 89 fbs., $5 65@$5 75; 184 Illinois, 90 fbs., $5 50. HOGS dull; sales, 304 head at $7 50@$7 87½.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR dull; holders unwilling to make concessions. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 55c.@56c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK dull and drooping; $21 75 asked. LARD quiet and unchanged; no demand, and but little offered. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. asked; ¼c. less offered. BACON dull and drooping; sales, 150 hhds. Shoulders at 9¼c.; Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c. for Clear Rib and Clear; more sellers than buyers. HOGS dull and unchanged. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; Lugs, $6@$12; Leaf, $11@$41. WHISKY in good demand at 86c.

CHICAGO, March 1.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 quiet at $1 23¾@$1 24¼; in the afternoon quiet and unchanged. CORN—No. 2 firm at 50¾c., cash; afternoon dull. OATS dull; No. 2 at 40¼c. RYE dull at 89c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm at 80c. HIGHWINES active at 86c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull. LARD steady at 12¼c.@12½c. Dressed HOGS dull at $8@$8 25. Live HOGS quiet at $7@$7 90. CATTLE quiet at $5 75@$6 25 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR steady; Superfine Winter, $5 75@$5 90; Extra Winter, $6@$6 20; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring Iowa, $1 35; prime Red fall, $1 50. CORN, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet at $1 for Choice Fall. RYE dull at 95c. WHISKY heavy at 88c. TOBACCO steady. PORK easier at $21 75. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c. BACON—Jobbing sales; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.@16½c. LARD—Jobbing sales at 12¼c. for Steam. HOGS, $6 75@$7 25. CATTLE lower at $2 75@$5 75. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, March 1.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 54; Extra White Michigan, $1 75. CORN quiet; sales, car lots at 86c. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY held at $1 for Prime Upper Lake Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 85 for Bolted; $1 75 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$29; Middlings, $30@$31 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Railway FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c., and to Albany, 52c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR very active; Extra Families', $6 75@$7 75 for Iowa and Minnesota, $6 50@$7 for Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio; Fancy lots, $8@$9 25. WHEAT firmer; Red Western, $1 60@$1 62; Amber, $1 65. RYE steady at $1 10. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 80c.; Mixed Western, 77c.@78c. OATS quiet and unchanged. COFFEE—No stock in first hands. SUGAR quiet; fair and good refining Cubs, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Grocery grades, 9¼c.@10c. PETROLEUM in improved demand; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 24⅛c.@24½c. WHISKY unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—No change in WHEAT; quotations nominal; State and Western, $1 60@$1 65; White State and Western, $1 65@$1 75, and Diehl, $1 80@$1 85. RYE, $1 10@$1 12 for State. CORN dull; the ruling price for Western Mixed is 84c.@85c., and White and Yellow State, 83c.@85c. No change to note in BARLEY; two-rowed State, 85c.@90c.; six-rowed do., $1@$1 10, and Canada West, $1@$1 18. BARLEY-MALT active; Two-rowed, $1 10; Six-rowed, $1 25, and Canada West, $1 30@$1 40. OATS in moderate request, with sale State and Western at 68c.@70c.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—TOBACCO firm; sales 230 hhds. Lugs at $5 50@$6 25; Low to Good Leaf, $6 50@$15. BAGGING very quiet. COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN firm; Corn, Shelled and Ear, 60c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $21 75. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c. LARD—Prime Leaf, 12½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c. WHISKY firm at 86c.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 40 bales; gross, 475 bales; export, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 14,740 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; Choice White, $2 05@$2 15; Prime to Choice Red, $1 90@$2 05; Pennsylvania, $1 48@$1 60. CORN steady; White Southern at 82c.@83c.; Yellow Southern, 78c.@80c. OATS firm at 59c.@60c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee active at $1 23¼; No. 1 scarce; sales at $1 26. OATS quiet; No. 2 at 51c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed at 57c. RYE firm; No. 1 at 87c. BARLEY declining; Spring No. 2 at 90c. HOGS weak at $8 12½. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—COTTON—Middling scarce and firm; receipts, 2,040 bales; shipments, 2,144 bales. FLOUR and LARD unchanged. CORN steady at 70c.@71c. OATS active at 63c.@64c. PORK firm at $23@$23 25. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 7,832 bales; gross receipts, 8,129 bales; exports, to Bremen, 2,867 bales; to Barcelona, 1,379 bales; to Genoa, 2,106 bales; to Trieste, 970 bales; coastwise, 1,019 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 292,782 bales.

TOLEDO, March 1.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50¼. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and higher; Michigan, 52½c.@52¾c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3,279 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,407 bales; coastwise, 2,353 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 84,176 bales.

MOBILE, March 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,304 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,444 bales; coastwise, 804 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 79,874 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 50c. Strained RESIN firm at $2. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet and steady at 13¾c.

NORFOLK, March 1.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,137 bales; exports, coastwise, 494 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,545 bales.

BOSTON, March 1.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 380 bales; gross receipts, 4,590 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 9,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,121 bales; exports, coastwise, 619 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 32,738 bales.

GALVESTON, March 1.—COTTON weak; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.@12½c.; net receipts, 757 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 57,096 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 40. CORN steady at 63c. OATS steady at 54c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, $5 10; Refined, 22½c.

DETROIT, March 1.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet and unchanged except No. 1; sales of No. 1 at $1 44. CORN steady at 60½c.@61c.

WILMINGTON, March 1.—COTTON weak; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 168 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 4,159 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 1.—COTTON easier at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Middling; sales, 700 bales, and receipts 750 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Ready, KNOX'S Spring hat for gents. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 1—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—T. B. Defoust, Mrs. E. A. Jones, H. W. Jones, Y. Codis, E. Ebhard, Messrs. Olisahnah, Aratikanah, Kineloahi, Leitahole, E. Kaydale, Lagabuak G. Wakee, Ou Shea, Emahee, Asahkee, of Japan; W. J. Valentine, F. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stanley, E. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lauson and servant, J. Odis, H. F. Taschemacher, H. C. Stetson, J. A. Baine, Chas. Lasier, G. H. Booth, S. V. R. Watson, Miss J. Downing, C. Groswell, P. J. Forestall, H. F. James, Wm. Harris, Mr. Mimani, Mrs. Kennedy, F. Kennedy, Mr. Bloodgood.

MARCH 2—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.*—John H. Campbell, Wm. John Barratt, Leo Klet, Chas. Anderson, Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Mrs. Neta Nissen, H. Percy Howard, John A. Morene, Mr. and Mrs. Pike and four children, E. F. Tracey, Wm. H. Badeau.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 1—*In steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg.*—J. E. Schutze, wife and child, Francis Potts, Nicolaus Mehlen, Catharina Lachenmeyer and servant, Therese Lissner, Guido Wolff, Wilhelm Lobscheid, Arnold Phillipsborn, Max Friedmann, Ed Juel, C. Budich, Otto Friedrichs, Siegfried Gottheil, F. Degn, Hey Wahn, Josef Rienbolt, Friedke Newman and 3 children, D. L. Cohn, Jacob Richter, Chs. Schnabel and wife, Johanna Placzek, A. Burgermeister, wife and 3 children, Andreas Bosse, Herrmann Meyer, Mrs. Von Mirbach and child, Adelfreide Katzenberger, Lachmann Werner, Bruno Engelhardt, Henriette Mundt and 2 children, Lim Lopes, Emil Sauerfrey, Heinrich Bobell, Julie Timmermann and child, L. Flury, Michael Sinn, L. Neumann.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—E. D. Weston, D. D. Buchanan, F. Casanoa, Danford Knowlton, W. J. Coombs, F. Bembedes, C. C. Wolcott, T. Franco, Stephen Cox, Mr. Delmonte, Miss Anna J. Clark, P. Bovine, W. A. Merrick, William Baggs.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Siberia	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	March 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Helvetia	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	March 4	New-York	Brest.
Nebraska	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
San Francisco	March 2	New-York	Bermuda.
Morro Castle	March 2	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	March 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

Foreign Mails close at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, by the *Siberia*, at 11½ A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier in Jersey City, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, by the *City of Paris*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:25 P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:34 | Sun sets....5:53 | Moon sets....3:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:38 | Gov. Island..4:27 | Hell Gate....5:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Wisconsin, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Bordeaux, National Steam-ship Co.; Weser, (N. G.,) Wencke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Timour, (Br.,) Foster, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons.

Barks Alexander, (Swed.,) Ainfelt, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Dar Heyden Gartlow, (N. G.,) Sprecht, Wilmington, N. C., Funch, Edye & Co.; Medusa, Densmore, Liverpool, Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Letizia, (Ital.,) Castelland, Trieste, Jas. Robinson & Co.; Candido, (Ital.,) Tropan, Trieste, Jas. Robinson & Co.; Hofrath Dr. Bouckner, (N. G.,) Gossaree, Baltimore, C. Tobias; Elba, Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Rhea, (N. G.,) Buckholtz, Wilmington, N. C., C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Louisa, (Br.,) Evans, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, G. F. Bulley & Co.; Venecedor, (Span.,) Bartrisen, Corunna, Lattasa & Co.; River Queen, (Br.,) Coltan, Tarragona, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Edith, Crowley, Fernandina, Simpson & Clapp; Zoe, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. Johns, N. F., B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Sarah Cullen, Avis, Tampa, Evans, Ball & Co.; James, Snow, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Sarah Cullen, Avis, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Minnie, Hudson, Galveston, Texas, E. M. Stackpole & Co.; Gold Hunter, Lecord, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg Feb. 16, via Plymouth 19th, with mdse. and 211 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds and heavy sea. Feb. 24, at 2 A. M., lat. 47 09 N., lon. 39 42 W., spoke Bremen steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Feb. 26, at 5½ P. M., lat. 28 N., passed British bark showing white signal. W in the centre.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Feb. 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Chessapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Centipede, Willetts, Philadelphia.

Ship Osceola, (of Boston,) Coldrey, Hong Kong Dec. 22, with teas to S. G. Reed & Co. The O. is anchored inside the Bar.

Bark Yokohama, Paul, Shanghai Dec. 1, with tea to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Anjier Dec. 13, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 17; crossed the equator Feb. 11, in lon. 37 50; had fine weather until coming on the coast, since strong W. winds.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark J. B. V., No. 21, (Fr.,) Jarjeant, Point-a-Petre, Gaud., 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Wheeler, Cardenas 9 ds., with melado to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Magdala, (of St. John, N. B.,) Campbell, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to Jules Suzrae & Co.—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Brig Salista, (of Stockton,) Partridge, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Had fine weather; Feb. 22, off Carysfort Reef, spoke bark Fremona, from Galveston, for Liverpool. Sld. in co. with brigs Reality and George Gilchrist, for New-York.

Brig Margaretha, (of Liverpool,) Boesch, Cardenas 7½ ds., with sugar and melado to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Sld. in co. with bark Lizzie Gillespie and brig Protens.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, (of Lincolnville,) Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had fine weather. Left in port schr. Keokuk, Yates, for New-York Feb. 19; schr. Mary B. Harris, Crowley, for Boston, do.; bark Mayflower sld. for New-York; brig Morning Light, ldg., for do.; brig H. W. Wright, seeking; brig N. Stowers, do.; schr. Onward, ldg., for Boston; schrs. Clara W. Elwell, discg.; Delaware, do.; Mananticoo, from Baltimore, discg.; Ringdove, discg.; Lottie, from Barbados, seeking.

Schr. Alfred Keen, (of Rockland,) Pillsbury, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co. Went ashore Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., on the South-west Spit; came off at midnight without damage.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Dickens, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Julia Berkle, Ettridge, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, (of Rockland,) Jameson, New-Orleans 14 ds., for Providence.

Schr. Julius Webb, Hampton, New-Haven.

Schr. A. W. Thompson, Baldwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Richmond, Guptil, Bridgeport.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Baltimore.

Schr. Belle Holladay, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr. J. K. Manning, Kelly, Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Dayton, Philadelphia.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.

Schr. D. Davison, Smith, Stonybrook.

Schr. George Washington, Reynolds, Philadelphia.

Schr. Viola, Sheppard, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Cuba and Wisconsin, for Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 1.—Arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia; brigs R. M. Heslen, from Trinidad; Ambrose Light, from Wilmington; schrs. Sea Queen, from Algoa Bay; Iris, from Mayaguez; A. M. Chadwick, from Havana; William Jones, from New-York; Ben Perly Poor, from do.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus from New-York; schrs. Ida Lewis, from Mobile; M. R. Somers, from Mobile; James Philips, from Mosquito Inlet; Francis Satterly, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York, and steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Palson, for Baltimore; bark Sailor Prince, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 1.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Cleta, from Mayaguez.

Passed out bark Antelope, for Barbados; brig Samuel Muir, for Demerara; bark Acquidnec, for Rio; brigs Prairie Rose, for Caibarien; Italia, for Ponce; Lochiel, for Mayaguez; Lewis Clark, for Savannah; Marion, for Arebo; G. W. Hall, for Havana; Asto, for Bristol: R. C. Wright, for Brazil; schrs. Harriet Baker, for Cardenas; Nellie Carr, for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia. Cld. yesterday steam-ship Leo, for New-York; today bark Alfred, for Cronstadt.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 27.—Arr. schrs. Samuel E. Sawyer, New-York, Portsmouth; Farragut, Savannah, St. John, N. B.; George Nevenger, Weymouth, Savannah. Passed by brig Tempest, of New-York, Savannah, Boston; schrs. Nil Desperandum, Newell B. Hawes, Finback, and J. M. Ball, Tangier, Boston. Sld. barks Ionic, (Br.,) and Josephine; brig Almon Rowell; schrs. T. Benedict, Contress, William Arthur, Carrie, (Br.,) Percy, Nellie Chase, General Grant, Chas. H. Hodgdon, James Phelps, R. J. Leonard, (Br.,) Francis Latterly, and Guiding Star, (Br.)

Feb. 28, arr. brig Lucida, (Br.,) for Boston; reports, 21st inst., lat. 38 11, lon. 74 02, passed brig C. C. Tompkins, of St. John, N. B., dismasted, water-logged and abandoned, Saturday, 25th, lat. 34 20, lon. 75 25, saw a brigantine, apparently of about 250 tons, water-logged and abandoned; hull of the vessel painted black with white houses, spars all gone except foremast and fore-yard; could not make out her name; also arr. schrs. J. S. Bagden and A. H. Cain, Baltimore, Boston; Uber, (Br.,) St. Marc, Hayti, do.; Clara Bell, Jacksonville, Boston; Charles F. Atwood, do.; Sardinian, Richmond, Va., do. Reports 27th, Gay Head distant 18 miles, the Captain, Wm. Emerson, of Northport, Me., was swept overboard by the foresheet and drowned; his body was recovered and brought here. Also arr. schr. J. J. Little, Millville, N. J., Salem; Lookout, Norfolk, Portland.

Passed by, bark Daring, bound E.

Sld. brig Alexander Williams, (Br.)

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1.—Arr. steamer El Cid, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, March 1.—The Cunard steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Martin, from New-York Feb. 17, for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded.

The Allan steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Brown, from Portland Feb. 18, for Liverpool, touched at Moville today and proceeded.

The steam-ship Herman, Capt. Reichman, from New-York Feb. 18, for Bremen, touched at Southampton today and proceeded.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

NEW 7.30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7.30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM, (or 1.10,) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
(UNION-SQUARE,)
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
AT THE STORE CORNER OF
CHERRY & CATHERINE STS.,
THEIR SURPLUS STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
During the Month of March.

Overcoats at great bargains.
Custom-made Coats at half-price.
Pantaloons correspondingly low.
Vests at $1 50.
A large lot of Youths' Overcoats, Coats and Pants.
Children's Overcoats and Suits, from Four Dollars upward.

This sale is offered for the purpose of closing out a stock of goods somewhat out of style—but excellent material and workmanship.

Open on Saturdays until 10 P. M.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 565 and 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
BOYS'
Waltham Watch,
AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.
THIS WATCH IS WELL MADE, OF SUITABLE SIZE, AND IS DESTINED TO BE VERY POPULAR.
GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS C. O. D.

SAFE HOME INVESTMENT.

The Connecticut Air-Line
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CT. BONDS
are made unusually safe, by having Two Dollars of valuable productive property pledged to secure each and every Dollar of Bonds issued, as under the Charter of the Company the bonds can be issued for only ONE-HALF OF THE ACTUAL COST OF THE ROAD.

A rich and enterprising section of Connecticut is furnished, for the first time, with ample railroad facilities, by this Road, one-half of the line having been in successful operation since August, while the unfinished portion is rapidly approaching completion. This road also forms, with its connections, the shortest route between Boston and New-York, saving 27 miles in the distance, equal to Twenty per cent.

The Bonds are free from United States tax, and FROM ALL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT, which makes a saving of some two per cent. to investors. They bear 7 per cent. interest, are in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered.

We recommend these Bonds, issued by the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, on account of their superior security, and liberal income. Apply to
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.